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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 4th.

On Thursday, a number of petitions against the stay-law, for liquor tax, &c., &c., were presented.

Mr. Satterthwaite submitted a report from the committee to consider the propriety of making provision for the payment of the Confederate States tax, recommending such action.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson introduced an ordinance prohibiting the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Green, a resolution providing for the election of a Governor to fill the unexpired term of the late Gov. Ellis.

Mr. Battle, an ordinance providing for the election of a Lieut. Governor, to be Speaker of the Senate by virtue of his office, to receive the same *per diem* as is allowed by law to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Graham, a resolution concerning Constitutional amendments, requiring the Legislative committee to inquire into the propriety of defining the term of service of members of the General Assembly. Also of preventing the passage of laws impairing the validity of contracts. Adopted.

The session was passed mostly in discussing and voting upon amendments to Mr. Badger's anti-speculation ordinance. Mr. Leak's substitute of an ordinance restricted to salt speculation, was rejected. There was no decided result.

On Friday, Mr. John B. Jones, delegate elect from Currituck, *vice* Col. H. M. Shaw, took his seat.

Mr. Battle of Wake, offered a resolution requiring the committee on military affairs to consider the propriety of adopting some measures to induce 12 months' volunteers from this State to enlist for the war. Lies over one day.

The hour having arrived the President announced the order of the day, viz: the "ordinance for the relief of the immediate wants of the Treasury," and the substitute proposed by the committee.

Mr. Woodfin moved to postpone and take up the ordinance concerning "salt."

Messrs. Ruffin and Rayner opposed the postponement because of the urgent necessity for immediate action to supply the Treasury.

Mr. Holden said there were three measures before the Convention, which in his opinion claimed early and prompt consideration and action; *first*, the ordinance for the relief of the Treasury —*second*, the ordinance proposing the manufacture of salt on the sea-coast—and *third*, the ordinance for suppressing oppressive speculation. He concurred with the delegate from Buncombe as to the importance of taking immediate action on the subject of salt; but as the Treasury needed funds now, he hoped the ordinance on that subject would be at once considered, perfected so as to suit the Convention, if amendments were necessary, and passed.

Mr. Badger said that no other subject was comparable in importance to this. The wants of the treasury demanded instantaneous action. If such action were not had the credit of the State would be destroyed—its debt repudiated—its honor stained. All other subjects should yield to this.

The Convention refused to postpone, and

Mr. Ruffin explained at length the scope and scheme of the substitute proposed. He said the subject was a tedious one, but claimed the most serious attention. It was absolutely necessary that a large amount of money should be speedily raised to meet the wants of the Treasury. $3,189,631 were needed to meet the current expenses, civil and military, for the year 1862, and the remainder of 1861. Nor was this all; there should be added to this $130,000, the principal of registered bonds which would fall due during the ensuing year. The Treasurer in his statement presumed that this would be met by the Sinking Fund. In this, however, the Treasurer was entirely mistaken, for the sums accruing to the Sinking Fund from dividends declared on State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroads would be at once required to pay debts due said roads for transportation of troops, &c.

In addition to all this the allowances made by the Board of Claims would soon amount to $500,000. Hence the sum needed for this and the next year would amount to $3,800,000 instead of the sum previously mentioned. How was this to be met? It was estimated that the revenue of the State, due October next, would reach the sum of $800,000, but this he thought too large an estimate, because the existing revenue law not only exempted from taxation those whose property in aggregate value did not amount to $500, but also $500 worth of every man's property. Assuming however, the estimate to be a correct one, $800,000 was as much as possibly could be raised, considering the heavy Confederate tax and the voluntary contributions made to our soldiers. These contributions in the last eight months had reached the sum of $800,000, and would doubtless exceed $2,000,000, by the close of 1862; for our people were determined that, come what may, our gallant volunteers shall not suffer.

The sums allowed by the Board of Claims would ultimately amount to a million of dollars, and after deducting $800,000 for revenue, a balance of $3,200,000 would still remain to be provided for. It was indispensable to the credit and honor of the State that speedy provision be made. The money must be had. All were agreed as to that. It was for the Convention to consider the best means of raising it. The banks could not supply it. The banking capital of the State amounted to $8,000,000. The State had already borrowed $2,400,000, being 25 per cent. on their capital, and the banks had properly refused a further loan, for they could not loan with safety upon bonds running 12 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest and renewable. The legislature had authorized the issuing of Treasury notes (of 1 and 5 dollars and fractions of a dollar) to the amount of one million of dollars, but four million would be needed as already demonstrated. He objected to the previous issues made, because they were made payable in six years, and the Treasurer was instructed to "put them in circulation." Indeed the system of legislation pursued by the last General Assembly was for the sole benefit of the capitalists. Their issue of Treasury notes was made moreover in contravention of the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, which prohibits the issuing (by States) of bills of credit to circulate as money. The issue now proposed would not be made until the Provisional Constitution expired.

The issue made by the Legislature was justly liable to another objection, to which the one at present proposed is not exposed. The notes issued by the former are payable six years hence, and bear no interest. It was not honest to issue notes, and make the taker lose the interest, nor could it be done without causing a depreciation in their value, similar to that which follows an adulteration of gold and silver coin, and an enhancement of prices would be the immediate result. Of the issue authorized by the Legislature, however, $800,000 might be absorbed in the payment of taxes, and the remaining $200,000 (in fractions of $1,) would supply the demand for small change, infinitely better than the worthless shin-plasters with which irresponsible corporations and individuals had flooded the country. For these reasons he would not interfere with the General Assembly.

It might be alleged of the issue now proposed, that the larger notes would be hoarded for the interest, and this would be so to some extent. What then? Those who thus hoarded them would merely be loaning to the State at six per cent. interest like the holders of State bonds, and a loan at 6 per cent. was what we desired. There had been, from the beginning, a remarkable looseness in the keeeping of Treasury accounts in North Carolina, and even now there existed no check upon the issue of coupons, the account being kept in the Treasury only; but the ordinance now proposed requires the keeping of full, accurate, and distinct accounts both by Treasurer and Comptroller.

The notes were to be made payable in three years, and at the close of the war the State would have large claims on the Confederate States, which would be a fund for their redemption.

In conclusion, Mr. Ruffin called attention to the provision in the sixth and seventh sections, which prevents the accruing of interest on the notes issued for the benefit of sheriffs or the public treasurer, and in reply to the objection that the issue proposed might be too large, stated that it was only permissive to provide for all contingencies, and would doubtless be restricted to the amount needed.

The above is a bare outline of Mr. Ruffin's speech. A stenographic report alone could do it justice.

The ordinance was now read by sections.

Mr. Graham did not think the Convention had the right to issue bills intended to circulate as money. The fact of their bearing interest made no difference, as he understood the case of "Craig vs. State of Missouri," previously cited.

Mr. Ruffin said the notes referred to in that case were not issued to pay the debts of the State.

Mr. Thompson moved to strike out the words "one cent and sixty-four hundredths of a cent *per diem*," and insert the words "six per cent." Adopted.

After a discussion of some other amendments, generally rejected, the ordinance passed its 2d and 3d readings.

On Saturday, Mr. McNeill presented a memorial from Cumberland praying the passage of ordinances to protect the people from "the grinding and ruinous actions of speculators," and against the establishment of distilleries—praying at least, in this regard, the imposition of a heavy tax on distillers. Mr. Arrington a like memorial from citizens of Nash.

Mr. Armfield moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance for the relief of the treasury had passed its third reading—his object being to propose again the amendment offered by himself on yesterday and then rejected. Rejected. Ayes 28, nays 57.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from its principal Secretary, requesting an indefinite leave of absence, which was granted.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced an ordinance laying a tax of $1 per gallon on whiskey distilled in this State, after the 1st of January, 1862. Lies over.

Mr. Rayner presented "a resolution with regard to taxation," requiring the Finance committee to inquire concerning the propriety of a repeal of those provisions of the Revenue law which exempt from taxation the property of all persons worth less than $500 and $500 worth of property of persons worth more than that sum.

Mr. Biggs opposed the resolution. If entertained, it would lead to an entire revision of the revenue system, and an interminable session. He opposed the assumption of legislative powers by the Convention.

Messrs. Osborne and Satterthwaite concurred with Mr. Rayner and urged the resolution on the grounds, substantially, that the exemptions named would materially decrease the revenue, at a time when the needs of the State were greatest, and would open a wide field for fraud and perjury.

Mr. Satterthwaite said the Legislature had utterly disregarded the previous action of the Convention concerning the taxation of slaves, by allowing the owners of that species of property to affix its value. He moved to amend the resolution by requiring a like inquiry as to the provisions of the revenue law relating to taxation of slaves.

The resolution passed, Mr. Satterthwaite's amendment having been first adopted.

The speculation ordinance was taken up, and after being further amended, was postponed to Monday, that it might be correctly engrossed and printed.

Amendments to the salt ordinance occupied the remainder of the session.

Of proceedings since, the Standard says:—

"The Convention was engaged for the whole of Monday, after the morning hour, in considering the ordinance in relation to the supply of salt. The ordinance was finally passed by a vote of 64 to 18."

[The ordinance provides for the manufacture of salt on the sea-coast, to be sent forward as fast as manufactured, by railroads and navigable waters; to be sold to the people at cost. A commissioner to take charge of the salt works is to be appointed, at a salary of $1500 and travelling expenses. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the purpose.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA RELIEF MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A friend has handed us a copy of the Tribune of the 8th ult., sent to him by his son in the Army of the Potomac. Among its editorials we find one in reference to "a large and influential meeting to express sympathy for and take measures to furnish relief to those loyal inhabitants of North Carolina who, deprived of their usual means of support, and overawed and crushed by rebels in arms, are reduced to great straits of suffering."

The report of the meeting fills more than four columns of small type, and is headed thus, in flaming capitals:—

"The Patriotism of North Carolina—Aid to the Loyal People of that State—The Response of New York—Speeches of Hon. George Bancroft, the Rev'd M N Taylor, the Rev'd T W Conway, Gen A E Burnsides, Prof'r R C Hitchcock, Wm Cullen Bryant, Prof'r Lieber, the Rev'd Dr Adams, and the Rev'd Dr Tyng."

Bancroft, the Historian, presided, with a long list of Vice Presidents, including such names as Luther Bradish, Wm B Astor, Jas Harper, A T Stewart, &c.

The meeting was gotten up, apparently, for the benefit of a certain Rev. M N Taylor, whom we presume to be the half-witted Methodist Preacher who deserted to the enemy at the capture of Hatteras. He was put up to make the first speech, and cuts but a sorry figure at it, though backed by "the special recommendation of the Secretary of War, the President of the U S., and Col. Betts of the Coast Survey." Mr Taylor "unhesitatingly stated that North Carolina is not a secession State, and had not seceded from the Union"! a fib that was greeted with "applause;" when he added that "it was true that North Carolina was out of the Union, but not by the voice of the people." He was next applauded when he fibbed again, (as we doubt not he did,) by stating that "four thousand of the inhabitants living on the narrow strip of land along the coast flocked down to Col. Hawkins and willingly and deliberately took the oath of allegiance. It was this that had brought them into their present difficulty." He said they lived by fishing, gathering yoakum, [yopon we suppose,] and oyster shells. Since taking the oath they had been cut off from these means of support, and were in want; and he had gone to New York "to see what he could procure for them on credit; but," said he, "they were not beggars at all."

However this may be, they do not appear to have improved their condition by swearing allegiance to the boasted "best government on earth." We suspect that Mr Taylor's object in this movement was to raise the wind for himself, and that of the New Yorkers to gull the ignorant with the idea of there being a Union party in North Carolina and the South, and thus to facilitate enlistments in Lincoln's army.

P. S. This morning's mail brings, through the N. Y. Herald, a rich farce, no less than "the organization of a Provisional Government in North Carolina,"—where and by whom? does the astounded reader ask. Why at Hatteras Inlet, and by the above fishermen, and gatherers of yopon and oyster shells! and the above "Marble Nash Taylor was declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina"! by them. It is asserted that forty-five counties of the State were represented in the Convention. For State, read States; for we learn that the settlers on the Hatteras banks are all trifling scamps from Yankee land, from Maine, Massachusetts, &c., who settled there as a good place to plunder wrecked vessels. "Governor" Taylor forthwith issued a proclamation, ordering an election for the 2d Congressional District, to be held on Wednesday the 27th Nov. 1861, and we shall doubtless hear of that precious rascal, C. H. Foster, appearing in Lincoln's Congress as the Representative of that District. A letter from Fortress Monroe says,—

"The recent North Carolina Union Convention (of which you have doubtless ere this heard,) was a *bona fide* one, though some of the papers, I perceive, profess to doubt the fact. 45 counties were fully represented. They will surely send the members to the United States Congress to assemble in December."

Yesterday's Richmond Whig enjoys this joke thus:—

"*Yankee Impudence.*—The Yankees are a mighty nation. It is impossible not to admire their pretension and impudence. In lying and swindling, they have no equals in the world; and we believe it must be conceded, that in vulgar arrogance they outstrip even their brethren of the Flowery land.

We have had a good many specimens of their capacity in this line; but their late feat in organizing at Hatteras a Provisional Government for North Carolina, deposing the existing authorities and constituting one Marble Nash Taylor, Governor, beats all their other achievements. We notice in the programme provision for the election of a member of Congress from the 2d District—which throws some light on the milk in the cocoanut. Some vagabond Yankee, wishing to get into Lincoln's Congress, with its per diem and perquisites, has inaugurated this scheme to gratify his wishes. The luck of Carlile &c. was before his eyes. We hope all such aspirants may succeed to their heart's content and to the utter bankruptcy of the Yankee Treasury."

We think a visit to these wreckers, from our troops in that quarter, would be proper and useful.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—There were some who, when this war began, doubted the patriotism of the mountain region of our State. We never did, but we confess that that section has been roused to a degree that we did not look for. It has poured down, not its hundreds but its thousands, of hardy patriots, who are as ready to defend their own South as the most fiery "fire-eater" of them all. As in the war of the Revolution of 1776, the cry was, "the cause of Boston is the cause of all," so now, in this Revolution, the cause of the South is the cause of *all* the South.

A writer in the Spirit of the Age states that the few counties west of the Blue Ridge have now more than four thousand volunteers in Virginia and on the coast, and another regiment will soon be completed at the camp of instruction at Asheville. "Buncombe (says he) has furnished four Colonels, Clingman, Lee, Z. B. and R. B. Vance, and between eleven and twelve hundred men, and *boys;* for boys only fourteen or fifteen years old have run away from their parents and entered the ranks like men. Yancy county has scarcely enough men left to gather the present crop of corn. A volunteer from that county told me a few days ago, that in his neighborhood there was not enough left to make a log heap or raise a cabin; out of forty-three on the muster roll, forty had volunteered. Nearly half the Yancy volunteers left wives and children behind. The other counties not particularly mentioned have done nearly, if not quite as well. I wish I had acquaintance sufficient with all to give each a due notice."

HIGH PRIVATES.—The Milton Chronicle, in an article of much severity on the late appointments of Brigadier Generals, one of whom never mustered and knows nothing of military matters, asks,—

"Can any one inform us of a single member or ex-member of Congress—or of a single member or ex-member of our Legislature—who is now serving as a private in this war?"

We can point to two, A. S. Merrimon, Commoner from Buncombe, and L. J. Merritt, member of the State Convention from Chatham, both of whom were satisfied to serve in the ranks as privates. We believe they were both Union men till Lincoln's proclamation.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—It is stated that among 250 prisoners sent to Tuscaloosa from Richmond on one day a week or two ago, there were representatives from 58 yankee regiments, battalions and cavalry companies.

MEANS OF DEFENCE.—The Charleston Courier asks several pertinent questions, among others the following:

"Has the Legislature been informed that turpentine is found in North Carolina abundantly, and in South Carolina to some extent, and that turpentine could have kept the Yankee fleet out of Port Royal, according to plans that were submitted in time to some in authority?

"Has the Legislature been informed that Cotton grows in South Carolina, and that Cotton, by the application of a chemical agent, which could and should have been procured in abundance after secession, would have furnished an explosive element in quantities sufficient to have guarded every inlet, roadstead, harbor and bay on our coast?"

It has surprised us that spirits turpentine and rosin were not used to repel the yankee fleet from Port Royal —indeed it surprises us that they are not now used. Thousands and tens of thousands of barrels of both would have been well applied, and might still be well applied, to that purpose. We remember that some years ago a single barrel of spirits turpentine burst on the deck of a steamer at Newbern; it ran from the deck into the water below; a fireman threw into the water some live coals from his furnace; the spirits floating upon the surface caught, and set fire to the boat, which was consumed, and we believe other vessels also. What hindered the Port Royal people from emptying a thousand barrels of spirits and setting the whole bay and yankee fleet on fire? or from sending down old hulks filled with burning rosin among the fleet? The water which the yankees might throw upon the rosin would only make the flame more fierce. There is an old adage that one should "fight the devil with fire." Such measures would come as near to filling this injunction as any thing that can be done upon this earth.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.—The N. Y. Albion, a very able English paper published in New York, has an article on this subject which is considered there as giving the view that will be taken of this matter in England. It admits the right to stop and search a merchant vessel; but the Trent was a British Royal mail steamer, commanded by a Lieutenant in the British navy, which the United States had no right to stop or search. It copies from a treaty between the U. S. and England a provision that in case of war between the two nations, their mail packets shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a formal notification from one to the other that service is to be discontinued, when they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection.

The Albion argues that if this were proper in time of war, much more in time of peace between England and the United States. It considers Capt. Wilkes guilty of a very serious breach of international comity; whether he has violated international law, jurists must decide. It concludes,—

"If there be any force in the position we have assumed, the cloud of so-called precedents set forth by our American contemporaries dissolves into thinnest air. We admit the unquestioned right of belligerents to visit and search neutral merchant ships; the Trent is a public vessel. An enemy's ambassador may, unquestionably, be stopped upon the high sea; Messrs. Slidell and Mason are not ambassadors. Private ships *fraudulently* carrying dispatches (says Sir W. Scott, the word italicised being conveniently omitted just now by all the American commentators,) are subject to confiscation; the Trent was not fraudulently carrying dispatches, nor was any attempt made to seize her. In addition to this, any right whatever in this case is a war right. When did the United States proclaim war against the South? They proclaimed a blockade of their own ports, not of an enemy's. They have done nothing whatever officially, to convert the Southern Confederates from rebels into foes. Nor can it be pleaded that our Government has acknowledged both parties as belligerents. The U. S. Government must have done so itself ere it could lawfully have exercised one belligerent's rights towards another belligerent, in presence and to the detriment of a neutral."

A PEACE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—It is a remarkable fact, obtained from the late Northern papers, that there is a candidate for this important office—one which has more pay, power and patronage than the Governor of any State—who is openly for peace, and that that candidate is no less a man than Fernando Wood, who has been Mayor and member of Congress, and has long been understood to have his eye upon the Presidency of the United States. It is another remarkable fact, that he is supported by the N. Y. Herald, a paper always skillful in finding out in what quarter the wind sets. The election took place on Tuesday last, we believe, and we expect to hear that Wood has been successful. Wood is evidently loooking ahead. He knows that the South cannot be subjugated, and that the North will find that out before a second seven hundred millions shall have been expended in the insane attempt. When it is at last found out, Wood will not allow himself to be overlooked, but will claim his reward.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.—We have received a communication from "Stanly," arguing at length the question of insult to the British flag by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We are looking daily for accounts from England showing how the British government and people regard the matter, and therefore, when our columns are so crowded, we cannot well spare the room for an argument of the question which has no doubt been decided at least a fortnight ago. But the closing paragraph of the writer contains sentiments which cannot be too often repeated, as follows:

"Much benefit will accrue to our people, if they will lay aside all expectation of interference in our behalf from other nations. All enlightened nations are like well regulated families—they have no disposition to become parties to the quarrels of other people. Nothing but the direst necessity will cause a nation to act otherwise. We do not need the aid of any foreign government to successfully meet our foe —if we did, we would be unworthy of a separate political existence. However much we would be pleased to see our unnatural enemy crippled by a tilt with the British lion, we have no right to expect it from the Mason and Slidell affair."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Wyatt, Obed Carr, of the "Duplin Turpentine Boys."

At Fort Caswell, N. C., on the 28th November, of Pneumonia, Private Malcom McGirt, in the 22d year of his age. Also, on the 29th November, Private Gilbert McCormick, in the 26th year of his age. Both members of Capt. McNair's Company, (Scotch Greys,) from Robeson county, belonging to the 36th Regiment Artillery, N. C. Volunteers.

Near Edenton, a few days ago, R. F. Andrews, of this town, a member of Captain Strange's Cavalry company. His body is expected here for interment.

At High Point, on the 14th ult., W. P. O. Davis, a member of the "Oakland Guards" from Rowan county.

Also, on the 28th ult., from measles, J. J. Overcash, a member of the same company.

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst., Sergeant D. F. Parker, aged 27 years, of Co. K, (Capt. Moody,) 28th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, of Stanly county. His remains will be forwarded to his late residence in Stanly county, for interment.

MORE TIMBER WANTED.—See Capt. Booth's additional bill of Timber wanted for the Arsenal and Armory.

THE EGYPT COAL MINE.—We rejoice to learn that the interruption in the working of this mine is at an end. Some difficulty, what we know not, induced the hands to stop work last week, and it was reported that it would be some weeks before operations would be resumed; but all was going on well again on Monday last.

WAR NEWS.

Items from Northern Papers.—CENTREVILLE, Dec. 1.— New York papers of the 28th November have been received here.

The Herald of that date, says that the destination of Butler and Burnsides' expeditions is to reinforce Sherman at Port Royal. A portion of Butler's force left Hampton Roads on Wednesday last.

Burnsides' expedition is nearly ready. Ten regiments are to get afloat. There were seventy desertions from one regiment after payment.

A third naval expedition, under Captain David Forbes, of eighty vessels, is getting ready.

The Herald expresses the opinion that McClellan will not advance—on the other hand all the signs are otherwise.

Refugees who reached Centreville this evening from Alexandria report that an immense collection of wagon trains are on this side, and general movements are indicative of speedy operations.

The Washington Star of Friday says that twelve regiments had crossed the Potomac within the preceding twenty-four hours, making the new division under Major General Sumner.

Forage is very scarce in Washington city, and animals are suffering severely. Coal is not be had and wood is ten dollars per cord.

The Mayoralty election in New York is exciting great interest there. Fernando Wood and George Opdyke are candidates. Wood, in a late speech, advocated peace, and points at a free city move in New York. The New York Herald supports Wood.

From the Southern Coast.—AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 2.—The Charleston Mercury says that a destructive fire occurred at Georgetown on Friday evening including a lot of naval stores. The loss was $10,000.

Two hundred Federals landed on Hutchinson's Island on Friday, and plundered the house and left. The proprietor then set fire and burnt everything.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says, that the Federals have evacuated Tybee Island. One ship load left on Saturday bound Southward, and one on yesterday bound Northward. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in for Warsaw Inlet, when Com. Tatnall's fleet went after her, but she disappeared.

There were six Federal vessels off Tybee on yesterday.

The schrs. Waterman and Huron, from Charleston, were wrecked off Tybee on last Friday morning, and fell in the hands of the Lincoln blockaders.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—The cotton and provisions belonging to Hutchinsons & Fenwick, on the adjoining Islands, were destroyed by fire on last Thursday night, by the patriotic owners.

The Burning of Cotton on the Coast.—The Charleston Mercury of last Friday says:

The plantation of John Raven Mathewes, Esq., situated on Bear island, near the mouth of Ashepoo river, was visited by the Lincolnites on Wednesday last. On their approach the proprietor, with noble patriotism, set fire to his entire crop, and was about placing the match to his residence when a detachment of our cavalry arrived, and he spared the house for the troops to quarter in. Mr. Mathewes is a most extensive rice and cotton planter, and we learn has made a splendid crop this year. Mr. Edward Baynard, of Edisto island, has likewise burned his whole crop of cotton, as well as his residence and the other buildings upon his plantation. Such noble sacrifices to the cause of the South deserve the highest praise.

The War in Missouri.—Gen. Price Advancing.—We are enabled to announce, this morning, upon a well authenticated report, that Gen. Price is in full march upon St. Louis. Gen. Hunter has fallen back with Fremont's army, upon St. Louis, as we learn from various sources, and Price is pursuing him with his gallant army in hot chase. Three times three cheers and a "tiger" for Price!—*Nashville Union, 26th.*

Bridge Burners Hung.—KNOXVILLE, Nov. 30.—Henry Fry and Jacob Henchi were hung at Greenville to-day after a trial by court-martial, for bridge burning.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Reported Confederate Success in Missouri.—MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—The St. Louis Republican of 25th says that General Parsons, with Raines and Green's rebel forces had succeeded in capturing Montgomery and his Jayhawkers, together with Lane's forces at Fort Scott on the 23d. Lane escaped.

McCulloch has surrounded Seigle's forces at Sedalia, and a battle was hourly expected.

Price, with an army of 20,000 strong, had crossed the Gasconade river, and the whole country appeared to be rising to join him.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 28.—The business portion of Warsaw was burned on the night of the 21st November. The Quartermaster and Commissary depots, located in a large block, were burned, but the greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. The portion of the commissary stores for which there was no transportation was burned, by order of the commanding officer. The greater portion of the goods from stores were burned after being carried out, owing to the intense heat. It is thought by the commanding officer that the town was fired by citizens, as a man dressed in citizen's clothes was seen coming from the building in which the fire originated.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 24.—It is reported to-day that a fire occurred at Sedalia, last night, destroying the greater portion of the business part of the town.

Latest from Kentucky —NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, of the 2d inst., states that the Federals are still north of Green river. It is reported that they are preparing to go into winter quarters at Camp Levin, near Nolin Bridge.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2 —It is stated here, on good authority, that Gen. A. S. Johnston believes that the Federal move against Columbus is a feint, and that the fight will come off at Bowling Green shortly. The reported landing of troops from Cairo to St. Louis is confirmed. The Federals are evidently alarmed at St. Louis.

South Carolina to Suffer.—Adjutant Gen. Thomas has sent instructions to General Sherman, at Port Royal, to seize all the cotton, corn, rice, and crops of various sorts, within his reach; to use what is necessary and of value for the subsistence of his trooops, and to send the cotton to New York, here to be sold for the benefit of the Government. General Sherman is also directed to take the services of negroes, not only to aid in gathering the crops, but also in making fortifications. This news will be received with a lively satisfaction at the North. *N. Y. Times, Nov.* 29.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Flag Officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, Nov. 25, giving the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the U. S. is now flying over the territory of the State of Georgia, from Tybee Island, which, he says, is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah are completely cut off. On the Island is a strong Martello tower, with a battery at its base.

The Peninsula —A letter from Fortress Monroe gives an account of a skirmish near Hampton in which it admits that a Delaware regiment lost four men.

A naval engagement took place on James river, Monday morning, between the C. S. steamer Patrick Henry and the Federal gun-boats. Verbal accounts represent it to have been a daring exploit as well as a successful demonstration. These gun boats of the enemy have been in the habit of coming higher up the river than was altogether agreeable, and the lesson given them by the gunners of the Patrick Henry may teach them that discretion is the better part of valor. It appears that, on seeing her, the gun-boats made all possible haste down the river towards the blockading ships, and as she continued the chase, they ran in under the protection of the frigates Cumberland and Congress, and the guns at Newport News. From the Norfolk Day Book's account we copy the following:

The Patrick Henry opened fire upon them, after getting a desirable position, from her aft gun, firing shell; and for as much as half an hour she continued to drop her shell on and around the frigate Congress, many of which, it is believed, burst on her decks, with what effect we shall be unable to determine, as the Federals keep all such matters too close. The engagement lasted two hours. During the time, the gun-boats would frequently sally out from behind the frigates to give the Patrick Henry a shot, and on such occasions she would soon force them back by a well-directed shot, several of which, it is believed, struck these gun-boats.

Two of them, (there were four altogether,) after receiving a shot from the Patrick Henry retired to the immediate vicinity of the wharf at Newport News, while the other two kept their position out of harm's way in the rear of the frigates. They at one time made an attempt to pass up James River so as to flank the Patrick Henry, and when getting well out from under the protection of the frigate's batteries the Patrick Henry put chase after them, and they scampered back.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Etna has arrived with Liverpool dates to November 14th. Three British vessels of war were ready to sail for Mexico, but were detained owing to the stormy weather. French ships will sail immediately. There was a report that Spain would invite the U. States to join in the expedition to Mexico. The Spanish journals refer to a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died on the 12th November, of typhoid fever. The Duke of Oporto succeeds to the throne.

The London Times on the general dismay consequent on the short supply of cotton, says there is no ground for any national alarm.

An important Cabinet Council was held in Paris on the 12th Nov. The Paris Constitutionel urges that American ingratitude enables France to witness the disruption of the Union with the utmost indifference.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 11th and 12th of November were 35,000 bales. The market closed buoyant at an advance of ⅛d. The sales to speculators and exporters were 20,000 bales, causing an upward tendency in prices.

Nov. 14.—The cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales for two days 22,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Corn steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*—Consols closed at 93¾@94, for money. American securities quiet.

Seizure of papers addressed to the British Government. —The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, of the 27th November, telegraphs as follows:

The President and Cabinet were startled on Saturday by the arrival of a distinguished officer of the U. S Army from Fortress Monroe, with papers that had been seized These papers were spread before the President and his ministerial advisers for examination, and to their astonishment, proved to be communications from Confederates in the South, forwarded by the British Consular agents in the principal cities of the South to Lord Lyons, who in his official capacity, it appeared, had forwarded the Confederate documents on their way to England.

[What will Lord Lyons and his government say to the opening of his letters?]

Another Major-General.—We learn that Colonel Heath, at present in the command of General Floyd, in Western Virginia, is to take command in the new department of Missouri, with the rank of Major-General.

General Heath was in the old Federal army, with the rank of Captain, we believe.—*Richmond Examiner, 3d.*

Col. Singeltary.—Col. Singeltary is said to have resigned. The finding of the Court Martial which tried him on Gen. Hill's charges was two months' suspension and reprimand.

Another Arrival of Coffee.—We have information, which we deem reliable, that a valuable cargo of coffee has lately been received at Fernandina, Florida, from a foreign port.—*Richmond Dispatch, 4th.*

From the South.—MOBILE, Dec. 2.—Water communication with New Orleans, is again suspended.

Coffee is selling at $1 20 to $1 50 a pound, and board at the hotels is $3 a day, and 50 cents extra for fires. Day board at good boarding houses may still be had for $20 a month.—*Rich. Cor. Chas. Courier.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The regular session of the Legislature commenced on Monday last. Gov. Pickens's Message is short, and confined to matters relating to the defence of the State. Alluding to the capture of Port Royal, he says,—

"To make the defence of such a harbor perfect, large floating batteries or gunboats, bearing guns of the heaviest calibre, are essential. The region that the military possession of Port Royal gives the enemy control over, will embrace about six thousand negroes, and, perhaps, four thousand bales of cotton. Most of this will be burnt. A true and patriotic people will burn their productions and property rather than it shall fall into the hands of their infamous invaders."

YANKEE LOSS BY THE GALE.—In the Washington accounts of the 29th ult. it is stated that of the expedition which sailed from Old Point just a month previous for Port Royal, "ten regiments are yet afloat and unheard from. The probability is that they have gone to the bottom." Thank Heaven for that!

WOMAN'S PRESENCE.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Courier presents an interesting feature of the war on the Potomac in the following paragraph:—

"In nearly every farm house within an area of twenty miles are ladies, generally the wives of officers, who have come from the remotest sections of the Confederacy to attend and solace their husbands. There is consequently a very considerable amount of life permeating these home circles, which prevents entire social asphyxis. Without them, Manassas would be as dull as if one was living alone with his grand-mother."

MARRIED,

At Long Street, Moore County, on the 3d inst., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. Wm. McNAIR, of Harnett County, to Miss ELIZABETH SHEPPARD, daughter of John Sheppard, Esq.

DIED,

At Floral College, Robeson county, on the 5th of Oct. last, Miss EFFIE JANE NICHOLSON, in the 27th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—Very little change: Family $7 25; Super 6 75 to 7 00; Sack flour 6 50 to 6 75.

Pork—Market firm at 8 to 10 1-2.

Cotton—Firm at 8 75 to 8 87½.

Factory Sheetings—15 by the bale.

Yarns—1 15 to 1 20 per bunch.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 4, 1861.

Beef, on hoof 6 1-2 to 7 1-2. Beeswax 18 to 20. Bacon, hog round 20 to 21, hams 22 to 23. Butter 50 to 55. Corn 62 1-2 to 65. Flour, super $8 to 8 25, family 8 25 to 8 50. Lard 23 to 25. Irish Potatoes $5. Pork 10 to 12 1-2. Rice 4½ to 4 1-2. Sugar, common brown 14 to 15, clarified 16 to 17. Salt, coast made $5 per bushel. Tallow 14 to 15.

At Richmond, Bacon 23 to 24. Corn 60 to 70. Cotton 9 to 10. Flour, super 6 75 to $7, family [illegible] 25 to 8 50. Molasses, W. I. 50 to 55, N. O. 70 to [illegible] Salt 18 to $20. Sugar, N. O. 11 to 13; refined [illegible]5 to 16½; coffee 15 to 20; crushed 24. Wheat, [illegible]0 to 1 25, white 1 30 to 1 35.

At Petersburg, wheat, red 1 30 to 1 [illegible], white 1 42 to 143. Corn 60.

At Charlotte, Cotton sells at 7 to 7 1-2; Corn 55 to 60; Wheat 1 35 to 1 50; Pork 9 to 10.

SALT.

We publish below, says the Raleigh Standard, the ordinance passed by the Convention making provision for the manufacture of salt on the sea-coast. On Wednesday last Dr. John M. Worth, of Randolph, was elected Commissioner by the Convention. Dr. Worth is an energetic business man, and those who know him best are confident that he will make a most efficient Commissioner:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SALT.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to Salt, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report:

That, though they have no means of ascertaining the quantity of Salt required, or the precise amount on hand in the State, it is quite certain there is a great deficiency in the supply.

It is believed by your Committee that something near five hundred thousand bushels will be required for the use of the entire population for one year; while it is doubtful if more than one hundred thousand bushels is in the market, and probably less than that in private hands. It is thought there is a deficiency of three hundred thousand bushels, or more, and that one-half of this will be required in the next six or eight weeks.

The only source from which any part of this deficiency can be supplied beyond our own limits, is at the Washington County Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., and it is doubtful if one bushel from that quarter can be furnished for ten that is absolutely necessary. At this establishment, about twenty-five hundred bushels is furnished per day; but so large a section of country is dependent on it, that no considerable portion of the deficiency can be expected from that source. It is true, that salt is being made in the remote portions of Texas and Arkansas, but entirely out of reach of our people.

It is then certain that we must look to our resources and to the manufacture of it on State account, on our sea-coast; and though there is little being there manufactured, and none for sale, enough has been done to satisfy your Committee that an abundant supply can there be made, and at a cost greatly below its present market price.

It is believed that it can be made and furnished to consumers for less than two dollars per bushel, even at this season of the year, by boiling, while it will cost much less in spring and summer seasons, when evaporation by the atmosphere and heat of the sun can be called to our aid.

It is not believed that individual enterprise can be relied on to furnish any part of the supply now required, owing to the uncertainty as to the blockade.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that provision be made for manufacturing and supplying to the people of each county in the State, salt at its actual cost; and to this end, recommend the appointment of a Commissioner, to be charged with the whole subject, and recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

N. W. WOODFIN, Chm'n.

An Ordinance in regard to the Supply of Salt.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That a Commissioner be appointed by this Convention, to manufacture salt for the use of the people of this State, at such place or places as he shall judge best, and that he furnish it to the people of each county at the most convenient depot on the railroad to such county, or some navigable waters, on the payment of the cost of manufacturing and transportation, which price shall be paid on the delivery of the salt.

2. *Be it further ordained*, That the said Commissioner shall have full power to employ the necessary agents and laborers, and to contract for materials, in the name of the State, necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and to draw upon the Public Treasurer, from time to time, therefor, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

3. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to proceed as soon as practicable to the discharge of this duty, and as salt can be made, it be sent forward to the various depots on the several railroads in the State, or on some navigable water, for the accommodation of every section of the State, equally and in such order as he may find best to meet the wants of the country.

4. *Be it further ordained*, That Justices of the Peace in the several counties in this State, a majority being present, may meet at the Courthouse, in term time, or in vacation of the courts, and make such order as they may prefer, touching the delivery, distribution and payment for the salt manufactured for the use of the people of such county, and to that end may advance the money out of the Treasury of the county, or otherwise: *Provided*, That they shall not allow the salt to be sold on speculation, or for more than the actual cost.

5. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall not be lawful for any one to purchase more of the salt, so made, than he requires for his own use, or distribution, at the cost and expense of transportation; and if any one shall purchase any salt so made, and resell it for a profit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any of the County or Superior Courts, shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court.

6. *Be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance shall continue in force and operation during the continuance of the present war, unless the Legislature shall otherwise order.

7. *Be it further ordained*, That if the Commissioner should die or remove from the State, resign, or refuse to act, or should prove faithless to the trust reposed in him, the Convention then not being in session, the Governor shall supply the vacancy created in any of the forementioned means.

8. *Be it further ordained* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to make report to the Governor every month, showing the progress of the work, its cost, etc. It shall be the duty of said Commissioner on the first Monday of each month, to report to the Governor the quantity of salt manufactured during the month preceding, and the disposition made of all the salt made, the cost of production and transportation, and the income to the State on the salt made and sold, and that the Governor shall lay such reports before the General Assembly at the first session, and they make such order for change in the management of the business and settlement with the Commissioner as in their wisdom may seem right.

9. *Be it further ordained*, That the Commissioner shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take an oath of office and give bond payable to the State in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars with security to be approved by the Governor, and shall take bond and ample security from every agent by him appointed, whose duties shall require him to receive or pay out money, and that all such bonds shall be payable to the State of North Carolina.

10. *Be it further ordained*, That the Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars and his travelling expenses.

Read three times and ratified in open Convention the —— day —— A. D., 1861.

Electoral College of North Carolina.—In pursuance of the proclamation of Gov. Clark, the Electoral College of this State assembled in the Commons Hall, in this City, on Wednesday last, to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President. All the Electors were present, to-wit: Willim B. Rodman, H. W. Guion, John Pool, H. T. Bond, L. W. Humphrey, W. McL. McKay, Weldon N. Edwards, David S. Reid, Alfred G. Foster, J. M. Long, Anderson Mitchell, and N. W. Woodfin.

On motion, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, was unanimously called to preside over the College, and Edmund B. Freeman, Esq., of Raleigh, was appointed Secretary. Mr. Edwards returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and spoke briefly but most impressively on the state of the country, and with reference to the high duty which the College had assembled to perform.

The Electors then proceeded to vote, first for President, and then for Vice President, when it appeared that the whole vote of the State was cast for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for Vice President of the Confederate States.

Daniel Coleman Esq., of Cabarrus, was unanimously appointed to act as messenger to carry the sealed vote to Richmond.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Suffering and Poverty in the North.—Mr. Roche, the editor of the New York Phœnix, has arrived in Dublin. He gives a deplorable picture of the existing *destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New York.* With many of the Irish in that city there is *no alternative between enlistment and starvation.* And the condition of New York is no worse than that of other cities in the Northern States; *the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere* Mr. Roche urgently dissuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America.

Dublin (Ireland) Journal.

Barricading Southern Ports.—A formidable "Stone Fleet" is on the way to the South—that is, a large number of old whaling ships filled with stones, to be sunk in Southern harbors for barricading purposes. The number of this fleet is twenty-five, with a total tonnage of 8,377, with 7,841 tons of stone. Some of these vessels it is thought have already arrived at Savannah, which port they are to commence at, and are then to continue on to each Southern port. The following from The Situation will throw some light on what their calculations are:

The naval and military expedition, which commenced its career so gloriously by the capture of Port Royal, has made another splendid stroke by the occupation of Braddock's Point, the most southern portion of Hllton's Head Island and Tybee Island, commanding the entrance to Savannah. To this point a portion of our "stone fleet" from New London are now hastening, and we may look forward to the complete blockade of all the entrances to Savannah in a few days by the effectual blockade of the channels by our sunken whalers. The map which we publish to-day and the editorial comments upon the recent movements on the mouths of the Savannah river, will explain in the most complete manner the object and importance of this expedition. Savannah may be considered henceforth as of no importance to the South as a port.

It is to be presumed that the work thus commenced by the government will be followed up until every port in the South is barricaded and all communication with the sea cut off.

Expedition down the Mississippi.—The Northern papers have some statements in regard to the Mississippi flotilla which are of interest. The Chicago Tribune learns that Generals Grant and McClernand are now vigorously at work at Cairo, getting ready for the important expedition down the river. They are up early and late, and straining every nerve in forwarding the work of preparation. That paper further says:

The expedition is rapidly organizing. It will consist of a fleet of eleven gunboats, mounting over a hundred heavy guns, thirty-eight floating batteries of a 64-columbiad each, and twenty-eight river steamboats. There are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than 32-pounders, and over a hundred tons of ammunition have arrived, and more are still arriving.

The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Major-General Halleck, who is now organizing his grand army at St Louis, which will be joined by the columns under General Grant, at Cairo, and that of General Smith, at Paducah.

The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Commodore Foote, who is now superintending the construction and armament of the new gunboats. There will probably be between 80,000 and 100,000 men in the expedition. We know nothing as to the exact time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination—nor would it be proper to state these facts; and we publish the above facts only because they are generally known to all the people in and around Cairo, and no concealment is apparently attempted to be made.

The Marauders.—The Yankees are amusing themselves in making raids across the Potomac, and plundering and arresting citizens in Jefferson county. They are kindling a rage in the bosom of Southern people, which can never be appeased, until their own cities are in ashes, and their homes made desolate. The Winchester Republican gives an account of one of these free-booting incursions, last Monday, to Shepherdstown, where they arrested four or five individuals, and then went to Mr. Boteler's house The Republican says:

The first apartment of the mansion entered was occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Shepherd, son-in-law of Mr. Boteler. Mr. Shepherd was despatched to the Maryland side of the river, under a strong guard, and the search for Mr. Boteler was continued. The door of the chamber where Mrs. Boteler was calmly reposing, not even dreaming of the presence of the loathsome enemy, was rudely burst open, and she was aroused to find the sanctity of her chamber polluted by the presence of these midnight assassins. Springing from her bed, she demanded to know the occasion of the unseasonable visit, but received no answer but assassin scowls The bed-clothes presenting a heaped appearance, Yankee imagination construed it into a snugly ensconced Congressman, and so effective measures were taken to secure the prize. The bed was bayonetted through and through, and one of the gang actually discharged a rifle ball *into the bed!* Comment on this outrage is unnecessary. Picture the invasion of the chamber of a refined and intelligent lady by a mob of Northern cut-throats—imagine the scowl of the demons, the gleam of the bayonet, the sound of the intended death-dealing weapon, and the sulphurous fume attending the discharge—and then answer what greater outrage can be in store for any one?

The Congressman, however, we are happy to assure his numerous friends, is still alive, enjoying the freedom and inhaling the pure, untainted air of our glorious Southern Confederacy. Mr. Boteler left home a few hours before the Yankees called on him, and is now attending to his public duties in Richmond.

A South Carolina Traitor.—CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25, 1861.—*Editors of the Dispatch:*—The accounts received of the late engagement at Port Royal represent that one of the vessels engaged (the Bienville) was commanded by a South Carolinian—Commander Steadman—and that this vessel and her commander was assigned the duty of bearing off the trophies gathered in that engagement. Among these relics we find that the State flag, our own Crescent and Palmetto, and two brass pieces marked "South Carolina," were conveyed, and are now exhibited at Washington. We feel that the apostacy of Winfield Scott was a crime sufficiently damning for one revolution, and that his crime in raising his hand against Virginia, his venerated mother, was enough to crimson the face of every Southron, but his perfidy pales into insignificance at the narrative of Steadman's course towards our little State.

Incidents at Port Royal.—A correspondent writes us as follows: A foray was planned into the enemy's country, last night, which resulted very successfully. For some time, the enemy had been "excursioning it" in large parties, to Bull's Island, distant some 5 or 6 miles from this place, making it a depot for runaway negroes and plunder, and a station whence they could be transferred to Hilton Head. Last night, a party of 30 or 40 went down, under command of Capt. Kirk, with muffled oars, hoping to secure some "food for the halter." The Yankees, however, had exercised so laudable a prudence, that they had all retired to their stronghold on Hilton Head. By slipping rapidly and silently up the Bluff, however, they succeeded in astonishing some 40 "contrabands," who were politely conducted to the boat and returned, this morning, to their lawful owners. Having applied a match to the Corn House, (the cotton was already burned) and looked in vain for a Yankee physiognomy, they returned to Bluffton, arriving at dawn.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Faithful Negroes.—We learn that the negroes of Mrs. Dunn, who had been captured by the Lincolnites with Mr. Chaplin, on being released were persuaded by the Yankees to remain with them and receive wages. The faithful fellows replied that they preferred to go to their mistress. On getting away from the Yankees they would not even stop at the old homestead on Daufuskie for fear they would be seized again. Even Gen. Sherman did not look for *such* loyalty in South Carolina.—*Savannah News, 30th ultimo.*

Richmond Manufactures.—The Government has contracted with a firm in this city for 15,000 revolvers. Our rifle factory will soon be turning out 1000 rifles a week. It is said that Pizzini the great Confectioner of this city, sells 1000 lbs. of candy a day to the sutlers of our army.

Rich. Cor. Chas. Mercury.

The Fires of Patriotism!—At eleven o'clock last night, the heavens to the Southwest were brilliantly illuminated with the patriotic flames ascending from burning Cotton. As the spectators witnessed it, they involuntarily burst forth with cheer after cheer, and each heart was warmed as with a new pulse. Such a people can never be subjugated. Let the holy flames continue to ascend, and let the Demons of Hell, who come here on their diabolical errand, learn a lesson and tremble. Let the torch be applied wherever the invader pollutes our soil, and let him find, as is meet, that our people will welcome him only with devastation and ruin. Our people are in *earnest*—men, women and children—and their sacrifices will ascend as a sacred holocaust to God, crying aloud for vengeance against the fiends in human shape, who are disgracing humanity, trampling down civilization, and would blot out Christianity.

Charleston Courier.

The following explanation may satisfy others besides the Georgia Federate Union:—

How some People will Talk.—The Federate Union, whose editor is what the sailors call a "land lubber," and a good distance inland at that, arraigns the Carolinians for "waiting for the Lincolnites to fortify their position at Port Royal strongly, and to get all their reinforcements from the North, before they molest them."

Will the Union put the Carolinians on a plan for *reaching* the enemy on Hilton Head? They have no navy, whilst the island is ten miles from the mainland, surrounded by navigable water and defended by gunboats, besides the land batteries. Military science sees no way of overcoming these obstacles without the aid of a navy. If it can be done through illumination from a Milledgeville printing office, the world will be greatly its debtor. But these are new and glorious times. Every man is a General or Commodore, whilst editors, for the most part, are Major Generals and Admirals.—*Savannah Republican, Nov. 28th.*

The Unity and Strength of the South.—If, as I am assured by the Baltimore papers, the great bulk of the people of Maryland, particularly of the landed gentry, are strong Unionists, and it nevertheless requires martial law, Gen. Dix, Federal Hill, Fort McHenry, fortified camps, and some 25,000 men to keep down the miserable minority of Secessionists—if their violence is so great that in order to keep them from walking Maryland out of the Union it is absolutely necessary to break up the Legislature by armed force, and commit the members of it to prison without a chance of appealing to a jury—what, I ask, must be done with the States in the South, where, it must be admitted, the Union sentiment is so sound asleep, it is to all appearance stone dead? The Northern papers are beginning to find out the whole South is in earnest in the matter—nay, more, they are actually holding up their unanimity, their sacrifices, their resolution, as examples to be imitated by the Unionists.

Mr. Russel's last letter to the Times.

North of England Suffering.—Would Lord Palmerston travel as far as Lancashire and hear what the mill-owners say about the hard times that are in store for their operatives and themselves, he might be inclined to speak of the calamities that threaten the North of England as something scarcely summed up in the conventional phrase "a temporary evil." Doubtless, the time will arrive when Indian cotton will supply the gap now created by the American war. But never was the old proverb, "While the grass is growing the seed is starving," more literally illustrated than in the present dearth of cotton. Twenty millions of bales this time next year will not make up for the misery to which the industrial populations of our great towns in the North seem doomed during the early months of the ensuing year.—*London Herald.*

The Fuss about Fremont.—The Abolition press are abusing the Administration in good wholesale Billingsgate about its treatment of the Pathfinder. A ten cent subscription is being raised to present Fremont with a sword, the paper being headed with an appeal which plainly shows which way the wind blows. Bennett says:

The Journals of St. Louis openly declare that the intention of this movement is hostility, and perhaps, armed hostility against the government, and that the conspiracy is a wide spread one, is manifest from the fact that preparations have been matured for a torchlight manifestation in Broadway upon the arrival of Gen. Fremont in New York, and from the manner in which the Tribune, Post, Independent, Anti-Slavery Standard, and Liberator are continually making his name their watchword, in their present assaults upon the government.

Northern Items.—A late Washington dispatch says: Early in the approaching session of Congress propositions will be presented and considered in Congress to make that part of Virginia known as Northampton and Accomac counties a part of Maryland.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Herald says Secretary Chase intends appointing a collector for Beaufort, South Carolina, as the Federal Government will make it a port of entry. A postmaster has already been appointed.

One of the largest cannon ever made in the country was cast at Alger's foundry, at South Boston, last week, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, of the United States Navy. It weighed 30,000 pounds.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the number of Germans alone, exclusive of other foreigners in the Federal Army, at 59,400.

Jim Lane, the Kansas Ruffian, made a speech to an Indiana Regiment at Springfield, Mo., on the 7th of November. He openly advocated the policy of seizing all the negroes and sending them to Hayti and South America, and exterminating the white population of the Southern States.

At the Lincoln election in Alexandria on Wednesday, for city officers, there were only 141 votes polled. The usual vote of the city is about 1,500.

The Irish citizens of New York are to hold a meeting this week for the purpose of urging upon the government the necessity of an exchange of prisoners.

The special Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, under date the 25th, says that according to trustworthy private letters just received from Europe, the Red Republicans of Austria, Poland, Italy and France have made most ample preparation to rise, in case the interference of England or France in the affairs of America gives them the opportunity for so doing.

The Washington Star says:

Mr. Ely writes from Richmond to his landlord here that he wishes his old rooms reserved for him, as he expects to occupy them soon. What causes his hopes deponent saith not, but hope he seems to have.

The mode of electing Judges.—A few years ago, the election of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, in Virginia, was taken from the Legislature and given directly to the people. The State Convention of Virginia has so amended the Constitution as to restore to the Legislature the election of the judges.

Some Confederate soldiers were lately practicing near one of the Kentucky camps, with Colt's Navy Pistols, when one of the balls missing the target wounded a man at the distance of 478 yards.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Nov. 25, 1861.

Messrs Editors: The Manchester Guards desire through your paper to give some expression of the obligations which they are under to Mr Duncan Morrison of Harnett county, for the delivery by him of some fifteen boxes on the 22d inst., containing sundry articles both of clothing and provisions, donated by himself and other friends of the company in Bartecue district. Such manifestations of kindness will ever be gratefully remembered by the Company. The 6th Reg't S. T., and especially our Company, has suffered severely by sickness since our encampment on this Island. The Manchester Guards have averaged from 30 to 35 on the sick list ever since we arrived here. We have lost but two men so far by death. Daniel B. Campbell of Harnett died Oct 22d, and Wm. Tyson of Cumberland died Nov. 11th. The health of our Company, as well as that of the Reg't, is now rapidly improving. Our present camp is almost surrounded by a swamp, or rather what is called in this section a marsh, which, in the opinion of the writer, accounts in a great degree for the sickness of the troops stationed here. Our Reg't will move in a few days to a more eligible location on the upper end of the Island. We have had no fighting to do as yet; neither have we received any pay, not even our bounty money; but whether we are paid or not we are determined to do our duty, and should an opportunity offer to meet the Vandals of the North, you may expect a good account from the

MANCHESTER GUARDS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Near Union Mills, Va., Dec. 5, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—We, in behalf of the Montgomery Volunteers, most respectfully request you to allow us a short space in the columns of your paper to express our many thanks to the Ladies of Montcomery County, for their liberal contributions of necessary articles for the relief and comfort of our Company. We know that they, in their liberal contributions, were not actuated by any motives of future interest or self-aggrandizement, but by those of the truest patriotism, and the most sensible commiseration for our suffering sick. Said articles consisted of blankets, spreads, shirts, (flannel and cotton,) drawers, socks, gloves, pants, comforts, bandages, soap, sage and a whole raft of other things, so ly sufficient to protect our Company against the winter storms. If the whole Confederate Army is clad as well as our Company, you will hear no talk of soldiers dying for the want of clothes

These are all home manufacture. Although we are not uniformed, yet we are warmly clad; and the thoughts that the clothes were made by the fair hands of loved ones at home, fully makes up for the looks.

D. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Meares, Acquia Creek, Dec. 2, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Sirs:—Permit me through your columns to return my sincere thanks in behalf of the "Cumberland Minute Men," to the following patriotic and generous ladies of good old Cumberland, for the recent receipt of their well-timed and highly treasured donation of 40 blankets, 105 prs socks, shirts, drawers, shoes, &c., viz: Mrs S B Graham, Mrs J Ray, Mrs Ann P McMillan, Mrs Duncan Ray, the Misses Deming, Mrs Alex Graham, Miss Mary Murphy, Miss Marg't Shaw, Miss Bella Ferguson, Miss C J Bethune, Mrs Alex McDuffie, Miss Marg't Campbell, Miss Jane Munroe, Miss Sarah Buchan, Mrs C McFadyen, Miss R W Cason, Mrs Mary Munroe, Mrs Arch'd Holmes and others.

No language can express our gratitude for and appreciation of *this*, together with a former donation from the citizens and ladies of Fayetteville and Cumberland, the receipt of which I acknowledged immediately, per Dr McDuffie and E T McKethan, Esq.

We shall always feel grateful to and proud of the citizens of our good old Town and County, and before we return home, trust they will feel fully repaid for their trouble and kindness. My only regret is the donors were not present to witness the distribution.

I am thankful to report we are in good health and now well supplied with everything except Overcoats, which I am trying to procure at Raleigh. We need them badly, particularly to-night, to shield us from a cold, piercing wind and snow storm.

Respectfully yours, PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't S. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The Antioch Soldiers' Relief Society take pleasure in acknowledging the following contributions, which have been forwarded to the "Highland Boys," 14th Reg. N. C. Vol., in the care of Col. D. A Malloy and Messrs. D. McGoogan and A. McNeill.

Miss Mary Gilchrist 8 prs socks; Mrs D J Gilchrist 1 counterpane, 6 prs socks, packages of pepper, sage, balm and boneset; Mrs Peter Livingston, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flanuel drawers and 1 package of sage; Miss Ann E Ray, 2 prs gloves; Mrs S B McLean, 2 prs socks, 2 bottles blackberry wine, packages of cherry bark, snake root and hoarhound; Mrs Margaret B Smith, 3 prs flannel drawers, 1 pr of socks; Mrs G W DeRay, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary B Smith, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary E Smith, 3 flannel shirts; Mrs Sarah J Smith, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks; Mrs John J Currie, 2 blankets, 2 prs flannel drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 1 overcoat, 1 vest, 4 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 towel; Mrs Margaret B Smith, 1 pr pants; Mrs Daniel Biggs, 1 neck comfort, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 2 prs socks; Miss Catharine McPhaul, 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah M McPhaul, 1 pr socks, 1 package cherry bark; Miss Caroline E Stewart, 8 prs socks; packages of bitney, boneset, sage, snake root and cherry bark, 1 blanket; Mrs Jno C Campbell, 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flannel drawers, 2 prs socks, 3 neck comforts; Miss Ann E Johnson, 1 lot of red pepper; Miss Mary C McLean, 2 prs socks; Mrs Margaret McPhaul, 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flannel drawers, 2 prs socks.

JOHN McINNIS,
WM. J. STUART, } Com.

Dec. 2, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Quarters of Scotch Greys, Fort Caswell, N. C.

At a meeting of this company, Dec. 2d 1861, Private R. A. Love was called to the chair. The object of the meeting being briefly explained, the chairman appointed Lieut. J. M. McKinnon, Rev. J. C. Carlyle and C. D. McIver a committee to offer resolutions relative to the death of Privates Malcom McGirt, Gilbert McCormic, Charles Philips and Willie McQueen.

The committee then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

That whereas the great Ruler of the Universe, in the righteous dispensations of his Providence, has seen fit to remove from us on the 28th, 29th and 30th ultimo, our friends and fellow-soldiers, Malcom McGirt, Gilbert McCormic, Charles Philips and Willie McQueen, therefore resolved, that we recognize, in this serious and deeply afflictive dispensation, the righteous hand of God, and bow in humble submission to his will. That we as a company deeply feel and regret the loss of our worthy comrades in arms, yet we trust our loss has been their eternal gain.

That we extend to the bereaved parents and friends our sympathies and condolence and join with them in tears of sorrow over the graves of their worthy sons.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that the company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That these resolutions be sent to the N. C. Presbyterian and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. M. McKINNON,
J. C. CARLYLE,
C. D. McIVER. } Committee.

NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the Confederate Tax are requested to meet at the Store of A. M. Campbell on next Tuesday, (Dec. 10th,) at 11 o'clock, to appoint a delegate to a Convention of Assessors to be held in Goldsboro' on the 20th of Dec., for the purpose of equalizing the Taxes in North Carolina.

R. W. HARDIE.
DUNCAN SHAW.

Dec. 5, 1861. 80-2t

Sundries!

10 BBLS. EXTRA FINE MULLETS;
Pure Old Nash and Hennessey Brandy;
Fine Cigars;
" Smoking Tobacco;
Rice; Sugar;
Pepper; Spice;
Copperas, &c., &c., for sale by
McMILLAN & LINEBERRY.

Dec. 5, 1861. 80-3tpd

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—OFFERS FOR SALE—
a good assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA,
AND
GLASS-WARE.
ALSO,
400 Doz. Knives and Forks.
75 " Pocket Knives.
Spoons of various kinds.
Silver Plated Ware.
Self-Sealing Tin Cans.
Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware,
AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-tf

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19 1861 871lypd

N. C. V., 5th Reg't.—CAMP MARTIN, York County, Nov. 30.—For the benefit of those who have friends and relatives in this regiment, I will say that the men are in excellent health. In fact, the North Carolina Fifth is all right, and in good fighting condition, and I consider them inferior to none on the Peninsula.

We have every confidence in the valor and efficiency of our officers; and, if necessity requires it, we are willing to follow them to the cannon's mouth, and even board the enemy in their strongholds. We are now encamped within a few miles of Lincoln's hirelings; but yet it does not prevent us from sleeping soundly; and, if they dare to make an attack upon us, I guess they will not catch us napping.—*Cor. Rich. Dispatch.*

Affairs in Kentucky—Bowling Green.—Intelligence received here states that defences at Bowling Green, Ky., are rapidly progressing. The timber has been cut away for three or four miles around, so as to give our batteries fair play. Our forces at this point are said to be sufficiently large in numbers to hold their position, without fear of a successful flank movement, against at least 60,000 men. The enemy are reported to have only 50,000 men, all told, between Green river and Louisville.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Two More New Generals for the South Carolina Coast.—Brigadier-Generals N. G. Evans and John C. Pemberton have been ordered to repair immediately to commands which will be assigned them upon this coast. The Hero of Leesburg needs no introduction to the people of South Carolina. Gen. Pemberton was appointed to West Point from Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1833. During the Mexican war, he distinguished himself for his gallantry in the successive conflicts at Monterey, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the city of Mexico.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Promotion.—We are pleased to learn that Captain G. H. Hill, of the Confederate Army, has been promoted to the rank of Major, and assigned to the command of a battalion of five companies of the 17th Regiment N. C. Troops, now at Roanoke Island. The other companies of this regiment were captured at the surrender of Fort Hatteras.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Cruise of the Nashville.—We learn that a telegraphic dispatch has been received by President Davis, giving the information that the steamer Nashville had arrived at Southampton, and on her passage had captured and burnt a large vessel owned in the United States.

Richmond Examiner.

The Nashville, it will be remembered, sailed from Charleston some weeks ago, passing the blockading ships without difficulty.

Floyd's Brigade.—A report is current that Gen Floyd's command has been ordered from Western Virginia to another important post of duty.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Iron-Clad Vessels for the Confederate States.—We learn that the Confederate States Government has made arrangements with the Atlanta (Ga.) Rolling Mill for furnishing a large lot of iron plate for plating vessels of war. This mill is now in full operation, being also engaged in filling a large contract for rolling copper sheets; but there is a great complaint of the want of coal for manufacturing enterprises of all sorts in the South, on account of the burning of the bridges, and the consequent detention of supplies at Chattanooga.

Richmond Examiner.

Congress and the Planters.—It is understood that the sense of Congress has been determined, on a test question made in secret session, to be in opposition to any legislation for the relief of the planters.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Lafayetted.—Lieutenant Tatnall, of the U. S. Marine Corps, stationed for some time on the African coast, was arrested recently on his arrival at Key West, and sent Northward to be incarcerated for the war. His offence was resigning his commission in the Federal Navy. Lieutenant Tatnall is a Georgian and a worthy son of our gallant old Commodore.—*Charleston Courier.*

Arrival of Yankee Prisoners.—Some eighteen or twenty sturdy Hessians (mostly German) attached to an Ohio regiment and in the employment of Gen. Rosencranz, were captured a few days since near Romney, in Hampshire county, by a detachment of our forces under Gen. Jackson, and were yesterday brought to this city as prisoners of war, and consigned to one of the Main street military prisons. These mean looking, turbulent, beer-drinking, chicken stealing, house burning sons of thunder, will, in future, have but little chance to display the peculiar qualities which so admirably fit them to be part and parcel of the grand army of subjugation.—*Rich'd Ex. 6th.*

High Prices for Negroes.—At a sale in Abbeville District a few days ago of the Personal and Real Estate of John Smith, dec'd, 130 Negroes brought the handsome sum of $85,506 00. Among these there was a boy seven years old that brought $1400. There were two or three very old negroes that sold at from $25, to $100. The lands were also sold at high prices. The Home Tract brought $14,000, and the other lands in like proportion.

Good Prices.—At the estate sale of Sam'l Cruikshank, in Pickens District, on Monday week, property, especially negroes, went at very fair prices, considering the "tightness" of the times. The plantation was bid off at $9,200. The negroes sold as follows: Negro man, seventy-five years of age, $310; negro man, thirty-seven years of age, $760; negro man, fifty-five years of age, $585; negro man thirty-two years of age, $1,000.

Charleston Mercury.

Southern Money in Baltimore.—The Baltimore Sun says that the discount there on Western Virginia money is 2½@3 per cent. and on Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, 18@20 per cent.

Sales of Stocks in New York on Friday, Nov. 29.—Virginia 6's, 48; Missouri 6's, 41¼; Tennessee bonds, 41½; North Carolina bonds, 59½; Treasury 6 per cts., 2 years, 99¼.

Tennessee Hog Crop.—A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes to that paper, that "the hog crop of East Tennessee this year exceeds all its predecessors. There will be packed for Government use upwards of six hundred thousand hogs—the fattest, largest, and best that we have ever raised. Lard will be abundant, and lubricating oil for our railroads will be ample."

The Question of the Blockade Considered.—We have the best source of information to warrant us in positively asserting that at the last Cabinet Council the question of the propriety of breaking the blockade of the South American ports was discussed, when it was agreed that no countenance could be given to such a proceeding.

London Court Journal.

WAR NEWS.

From the Potomac—An advance of the Enemy.—MANASSAS, Dec. 5.—It is reported that a large body of the enemy crossed the Long Bridge last night. Their design is, doubtless, to make a feint, while more active movements are taking place in the vicinity of Evansport. A gentleman, who was in Alexandria on Tuesday night, passed through the lines of the Federalists, via Anandale, and came into our camps. He reports that there were, on Wednesday, only two or three brigades at the latter place, and he saw no indications of an immediate advance. At that time his estimate of the Federal forces on this side of the Potomac is forty-five thousand men. The commanding generals of the Confederate army still entertain the belief that an advance will be made, and that an important battle will yet take place before the fall campaign is closed. The Northern sentiment is pressing McClellan to do something at once, and from the tone of the journals it is gaining strength with every delay. Within the last three days a remarkable change is observable in the weather, which highly favors any contemplated movement the Yankee general has in view. The roads hitherto soft and yielding, have become comparatively hard, and should it continue, the objection urged against the use of field artillery will be completely obviated.

The Enemy's Flotilla Ascending the Potomac.—By a private dispatch, from a perfectly reliable source, and received in an official quarter, we have information that the enemy's flotilla, which for some days past, has been concentrating at Old Point Comfort, has passed up the Potomac, its destination, doubtless, being our batteries at Evansport. We trust that they will meet a warm reception.

There is reason to believe that this demonstration of the enemy on the river may be intended to be contemporary with an attack upon our lines at Centreville, which for the past two weeks has been almost daily anticipated.

Richmond Examiner, 5th.

The war in Missouri.—MEMPHIS, Dec 4.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat, dated November 29th, says that General McCulloch is moving with a large force to that place. A special dispatch from Rolla, November 28th, published in the St. Louis Republican of the 29th, says that Gen. McCulloch regards the retrograde movement of the Federal army as an attempt to get in his rear. Gen. McCulloch is encamped at Springfield with a force of 4,000. Gen. Raines left Sarcoxie on the 25th of November to join McCulloch, with a force of 7,000. Gen. Price left Pineville on the 25th of November. The balance of the Confederate army is marching northward to join McCulloch. Gen. Raines has destroyed everything in his route to prevent the Federals from getting in and annoying his rear.

Another Victory in Missouri.—In the Little Rock (Ark.) True Democrat of the 28th, we find the following important intelligence, which is the latest that could well be received here from Southwestern Missouri:

We learn from Mr. S. B. Bennett, who reached this place yesterday evening, bringing dispatches from Maj. G. W. Clarke, to the government at Richmond, that a battle has been fought in Southwest Missouri, near the Kansas line, by General Rains, with the Federalists, in which Gen. Rains achieved a signal victory. He routed the Federalists completely—killing and wounding about 200, capturing about 200 prisoners, 40 wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition, and a large number of arms.

Gen. Siegel, Mr Bennett informs us, was in full retreat towards Ironton or Pocahontas, with about 15,000 men, and Gen. Price was in hot pursuit, with every confidence of being able to overtake and whip him. The other portion of the federal army had retreated toward Rolla.

The war in Western Virginia.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from the army in Western Virginia says that the campaign in that region is virtually ended for the winter. The nature of the country, the want of forage and subsistence, and the condition of the roads, make any aggressive move for the present, in his opinion, by either party, impracticable. General Floyd has fallen back to a point within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad. General Loring still holds his position near Cheat Mountain. It has already been announced that the enemy has withdrawn six regiments from Western Virginia and sent them to Kentucky.

Tybee Island Evacuated by the Federals.—AUGUSTA, Dec. 4.—The Savannah News of today says that the Federals have entirely evacuated Tybee Island. Captain Reed, who visited the Island on yesterday, says he saw no enemy and no works.

Later from Tybee Island.—AUGUSTA Dec 5.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that a party of Confederates visited Tybee on Wednesday night and burned the light-house. The Federal vessels commenced a fierce shelling on the island, but the Confederates retreated unhurt. Sixteen to eighteen vessels were in the roads yesterday afternoon, and all, apparently, were old whalers.

Firing at Cairo.—MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Last Sunday three Confederate gunboats were within gun-shot of Cairo, and fired fifteen roun

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—This document is at hand in extenso. It is rather dull and dry, and therefore we give the Northern synopsis of it. It is remarkable for having not a word about the capture of Messrs Slidell and Mason, from which we infer, that Lincoln is indisposed to commit himself to a justification of that outrage, but prefers to await the action of England, that he may either make reparation or not, as the tone of England may be more or less belligerent. Indeed, it will not surprise us to hear that he has already made some sort of an apology.

The idea of making a railroad from "the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina."—(the latter locality will be hard to find)—would be amusing, if it were not the result of the foul slanders of the ultra partisan press of this State, which have evidently led Lincoln to hope, and perhaps to believe, that there is a party or a region in this State that is "loyal" to the Lincoln despotism. A grievous wrong has thus been done to our State, and a great encouragement furnished to Lincoln, by those who claim to be the peculiar champions of the South, but whose conduct is inconsistent with their claim.

Lincoln says that "Maryland already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none to the enemy." This is a glaring falsehood—we believe false in both particulars, certainly as to giving none to the South. Equally false are his statements that "Kentucky is decidedly and unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union," and that not more than a third of 40,000 men are in arms against the Union from the three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The message is a contemptible affair.

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.—We are glad to see that the public is calling for some modification of this law. Its purpose—that of retaliation for the law of the Lincoln government authorizing the confiscation of the property and claims of Southern citizens—is a proper one. That act called for and justifies the most stringent measures against Northern men having property or claims in the South. But the effect of the Confederate retaliatory law is to oppress our own citizens as well as the yankees. The late visit of the Receiver to this place has made this fact apparent. A merchant is required to render an account of all his debts to Northern people, and in due course the Court will condemn the amounts so rendered, and will require him to pay them into the Confederate treasury. But the war has put it out of his power to pay; it has broken up his business, suspended his collections from his own debtors, and in many cases deprived him of claims against Northern people, sometimes of greater amounts than his own indebtedness to the North. The very least that should be done in such cases, is to allow a Southern man to offset so much of his own indebtedness as these claims of his against Northern people amount to.

YANKEE MALIGNITY.—We have a new evidence of the malignity of our late brethren, who are endeavoring to make us love them by robbing and burning our property and by murdering our people, in the attempt to block up the inlets which God has made to our ports, by sinking old hulks loaded with stone in their channels, and with the avowed purpose of never allowing at least one of them to be re-opened. This is a kind of warfare not resorted to, so far as we know, by any civilized nation. It is dastardly, and well nigh impious—an attempt to counteract the great purposes of Providence, in opening harbors for commerce, made by a nation professing to be overwhelmingly strong, against a feeble band of rebels, as they call the South. The act will bring down upon them the scorn of all really great nations, and we may hope that it will be frowned upon and circumvented by the Great Architect of the Universe.

THE YANKEES CAN'T UNDERSTAND THE SOUTH.—In one of his recent letters to the London Times, Russell says,—

"I am assured, if the Northerners succeed in landing at any port on the South, the planters, as a proof of their determination and as a punishment for non-recognition, will lay their cotton in flames on every acre of their soil threatened by an enemy. I, who have seen the fierce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can well believe a cotton Moscow—nobody here does. They all believe in dollars; they are satisfied the planters will yield to so many cents per pound for cotton. Stand by and let us see."

Russell dates from Washington, where nobody believed that the Southerners would burn their cotton, but, judging from their own sordid regard for the "almighty dollar," felt sure that a traffic would immediately begin with the vile invaders. We hope they have found out their mistake ere this. Better that the whole South should submit to desolation than to robbery.

In the same letter Russell alludes to the fear in the Lincoln administration to remove incompetent officers because of the political influence they wield, and says:

"Two officers of high rank in the army, one a General and one a Colonel in the West, have been frequently named in the journals as men of notoriously intemperate habits—one being occasionally seen "drunk in the gutter." It is not wonderful, if such statements be true, that the New York "Times" should have to say of such affairs as Edwards' Ferry, that "the retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding and almost turning somersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. I am assured that the Massachusetts regiment behaved well, but that Tammany was not quite so becomingly represented. As to the courage of the Confederates all agree. They were seen to form line and come into action under fire with great steadiness. If their finances were as sound as their fighting, there would be immense chances on the side of the Southerners; but Mr. Memminger's scheme of cotton bonds is tumbling, an eruption of small paper covers the States and a forced loan of ready money is in the distance."

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.—A story is told in Georgia papers illustrating the manner in which military appointments are made there as in other parts of the Confederate States. There were two applicants for a peace office in a Georgia regiment, one named Levi S. Russell, the other Philip M. Russell, both of Savannah. The commission issued to Levi, who entered upon his office and discharged its duties until Philip had a chat with the Governor resulting in his appointment to Levi's place. The Governor had appointed the wrong Russell—Philip was the one *who had voted for him.*

SOUTHERN SENATORS IN WASHINGTON.—Among the arrivals of Congressmen in Washington on the 30th ult. we find reported the names of Hon. L. W. Powell of Kentucky and Hon. James S. Green of Missouri. Both gentlemen were Senators at the breaking out of the war, and attended the last session of Congress; but we did not expect that either would ever attend another. Green, it was lately reported, had been arrested by the Federals, and he may be there on parole.

HATTERAS AND PORT ROYAL.—If we had had doubts of the propriety and necessity of the remarks we made last week as to the relative degree of the "disgrace" attending the capture of these places, such doubts would be removed by a paragraph of the Charleston Courier, which, deprecating "ungracious comparisons between Hatteras and Port Royal," proceeds to make such a comparison—unjust as well as ungracious—itself. It was to meet such injustice that our article was penned.

MACHINERY FOR THE ARSENAL.—The Petersburg Express of Friday mentions the passage through that place for Fayetteville, N. C., of "some stupendous machinery destined probably for the rifle manufactory at that place." Probably the two steam engines made in Richmond for our Arsenal.

DOMESTIC SALT.—We have seen a small sample of Salt made near Wilmington, part of a supply received here for sale at the moderate price of six dollars a bushel. It is beautifully white, had been ground like the Liverpool salt, and appears in all respects, except price, to be the right thing. We learn that the coast is lined with salt-boilers; and many more would be glad to go into the business if they could get the pans for evaporation. The foundry of Messrs. Anderson & Cord, in this town, has been thronged with applicants and orders, and the proprietors have been offered a high premium for preference in the supply of pans made at their establishment.

The determination of the State to go into the business, with a capital of $100,000 devoted to it, and to sell at cost, will soon bring down the price and make an ample supply,—supposing that the business be placed in proper hands, as we hope it will be, and not be used merely to give a place and salary to some broken down political hack. It is unfortunate that the Legislature did not pass the similar bill of Mr. Wright, of this county, at its session last Summer, which might have gotten the works in full operation weeks ago, and saved thousands of dollars to the consumers, and a large amount of character to the speculators. Very few persons, however, at that time imagined that salt would be so scarce as to sell at $15 to $20 a sack

P. S. We rejoice to see that Dr. Worth, a gentleman of capacity, energy, and integrity, (who does not belie his name,) has been selected to manage this important business.

A CHANCE TO VOLUNTEER.—Young men desiring to enter the service are referred to the advertisement of our young friend George B. Baker, who had been for many years connected with our book establishment until the breaking out of the war, and in that capacity had commanded our warm regard and respect. When war broke out, he joined the Lafayette Company, and performed active and faithful duty therein, including the day of Bethel Church, till the close of the term of service of his regiment. He now has the offer of a commission, for which he is all the better qualified by having learned to serve in the ranks.

SPRUILL'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—The following extract from a letter of Lieut. J. P. L., of the Orange Cavalry, to the Hillsborough Recorder, possesses an interest beyond the sad facts of deaths in the companies of Capts. Strange and Bryan:—

Mr. Heartt:—In my last letter I gave you a list of our sick, for the satisfaction of those who have sons and relations in the Orange Cavalry. Richard Horton, who was mentioned as very ill, died on Sunday night. This is the first death in our Company; no other Company of the regiment has had so few visits from the King of terrors. Capt. Strange, since coming into camp, has lost three men, Capt. Cole two, Capt. Thomas six, and Capt. Bryan three.

We thought of sending Horton's remains to Orange; but he was a poor friendless boy, all alone in this cold selfish world; no father or mother or near relations to receive the dust which will soon return to its native earth, would make a colder funeral at home than we gave him here. Some of our soldiers have been buried in the old field, on Mr. Thompson's plantation, where we are camped. The good people of Edenton allowed us to bury our comrade in arms in the grave-yard of the Baptist Church. We buried him with military honors, close by the grave of a revolutionary soldier. The ladies of Edenton, who are so kind to the sick, attended the funeral. The regiment may be much trouble to them, but if they knew how thankful the humbiest sick soldiers are for their many acts of kindness, they would feel themselves repaid for much of their attention and toil. Seeing the Company of the departed soldier around the grave with subdued hearts, and trying to hide their tears as if a soldier had none, or it was unsoldier-like to show them, I thought with private Teasley, who said, "it was too cold and lonely to bury a man in the old field." It did seem warmer, better and more humane to bury him in a church yard, in a christian burial ground, and every soldier seemed better satisfied, than if he had been to the old field to perform the last sad office for a human being.

RANSOM'S BUGLERS.—Col. Ransom's twenty-four cavalry buglers bid fair to earn as great a reputation in their way, as their fighting comrades. The Richmond corresponden: of the Charleston Mercury complained of their music when they passed through Richmond, and now he is at them again, thus:

"Ransom's fine Cavalry Regiment has been doing a little stroke of business, having captured 25 Yankees, by way of a start. These arrived here yesterday. Ransom can do as good work as anybody; but I'll be blamed if he puts his four and twenty buglers in front of the enemy, and let them blow one of their doleful blasts, if the whole herd don't rush violently into the Potomac, like the swine mentioned in Scripture, did into the sea."

THE RELIEF FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—Stewart, the great New York Dry-goods man, has contributed $500 to the "Relief Fund for loyal citizens of N. C." The contribution seems to have been made as such things used to be done in New York—for an advertising dodge. His letter enclosing it says:—

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to send you a check for $500, for the "Relief Fund for Loyal Citizens of North Carolina," for which State I have ever had a warm affection, and I cherish the hope that she will be among the first to be restored to that Union of which she was so true a friend, and from which she has been nominally severed against the real interest and the wishes of her substantial people."

THE TIMBER CONTRACTS.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement, that Capt. Booth has extended the time for receiving bids for the Timber wanted at the Arsenal and Armory from the 20th inst. to the 1st of January.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on last Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Buford, it was resolved that a select committee of five be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Confederate Government in relation to the construction of a railroad between the town of Danville, Virginia, and the town of Greensboro', North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This body met at Louisburg on Wednesday last. Bishop Andrew not having arrived, the Rev. Dr. Deems was elected President, and the Rev. Wm E. Pell Secretary. The attendance was large. Committees were appointed, and 75 or 80 Ministers passed the usual examination of character. Bishop Andrew arrived at night.

THE UTLEY GUN.—The Petersburg Express of the 6th inst. says that the "beautiful breech loading rifled cannon, the invention of Mr. Utley of North Carolina, and made in this city at the Petersburg Locomotive and Car Manufactory, was tried yesterday afternoon, east of the city, and proved a complete success. It surpassed the expectations of the inventor and the makers."

The Express of the 7th describes the gun as made of wrought iron, weighing only a little over 500 lbs., carrying a six lb. ball about five miles, with a charge of 1 lb. of powder. It is to be sent this week to Gen. Huger, with instructions from the Ordnance Department to try it, and report upon its merits.

THE COST OF MAKING SALT.—By an estimate made by Thos. Spencer, (who was once State Superintendent of the New York Salines,) he shows that by the erection of vats and evaporators, salt of the best kind could be made at less than 4 cents. These vats to manufacture 1,000,000 bushels would cost less than $100,000, and are in the nature of a permanent investment.

SALT IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—In the Virginia Convention the ordinance giving the Governor power to seize salt in private hands has been laid on the table, by a vote of forty-four to thirty-six.

SALT IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta Chronicle says that there is abundance of salt in Georgia; that 69,970 sacks have been imported at Savannah *more* than were imported last year, and 40,000 *less* exported than last year, showing a larger supply by 109,970 sacks than last year—an excess, sufficient to cure two millions of hogs. The editor expects a grand tumble down in the price.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

On Monday, Mr. Leak presented a petition for protection against distillers and speculators, from citizens of Richmond county.

At the request of Mr. McNeill, of Cumberland, a letter was read, showing that his colleague Mr. Winslow was detained at home by continued ill health.

Mr. Schenck from the committee of inquiry concerning sick soldiers in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the necessity for the establishment of Hospitals at different points, reported as to the first inquiry, that the committee had learned from the Surgeon General that prior to the present time he had had one comfortable house in the city for the accommodation of sick soldiers *in transitu.* This had answered every purpose until lately Hospital buildings were being furnished under his immediate supervision at the Fair grounds, and would soon be ready to accommodate several hundred invalids if need be.

Mr. Speed, from the same committee, reported as to the other inquiry, that the Confederate government had taken steps to establish permanent hospitals at Newbern, Wilmington and Washington, and a temporary one at Edenton.

Mr. Holden introduced a resolution relative to the manufacture of oil-cloth, and exhibited specimens of such cloth manufactured by a lady of Raleigh. Mr. H. stated that these specimens had been highly approved at the Quartermaster's Department, where a large quantity was urgently needed. Similar cloth was manufactured in Georgia at the cost of 65 cents per yard. It was thought that this could be furnished at 50.

The Salt ordinance was taken up, and various amendments proposed and discussed at length; finally the ordinance passed, 64 to 18. See it elsewhere in this paper.

Among the amendments rejected was one offered by Mr. Graham as a substitute, "to encourage by bounties from the public treasury the manufacture of salt." It proposed to give a bounty of $1 per bushel to individuals who may make 1000 bushels of salt during the month of December and sell it to the people of the State at a price not exceeding $2 per bushel, and a bounty of 75 cents per bushel for like manufacture and sale during the month of February 1862.

On Tuesday, Mr. Ruffin reported an ordinance allowing the Treasurer an additional clerk at a salary of $750, and raising the salary of the chief clerk to $1,200.

Mr. Sutherland introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of provision for arming the militia.

Mr. Osborne from the military committee, submitted an ordinance for the construction of a railroad between Greensboro' N. C. and Danville, Va.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson "an ordinance to equalize taxation," and another "to provide for an equal distribution of the Common School fund."

Mr. Setzer, a resolution of inquiry concerning the distribution of Acts of the General Assembly. (Proposes appointment of a committee to inquire into the cause of the delay in their publication and distribution.)

The ordinance (introduced by Mr. Thomas of Jackson,) to prevent the emancipation of slaves and their being brought into this State as merchandize, was put on its second reading, opposed by Messrs. Graham, Ruffin and Brown, and tabled.

A resolution of thanks to the defenders of Forts Hatteras and Clark, introduced by Mr. Warren, was read. At Mr. Warren's request, the following statement was read by the Clerk:

At the request of Flag-officer Barron when I left him at Fort Warren on the 6th inst., I saw Mr. Mallory in Richmond, Com. Barron having heard that he was blamed for the fall of Hatteras, Secretary Mallory said, "Write to Com. Barron that the government sympathizes with him; that it fully approves of his course—that it approves of both his courage and his judgment, and that there is no one whose opinion Com. Barron could possibly care for, but who approves of his action in every respect."

WYATT M. BROWN,
Surg. 7th Inf. N. C. V.

The Resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Biggs' ordinance to define and punish sedition was discussed by Messrs. Biggs, for, Leak and Dick, against, until adjournment. The ordinance provides that every free male person in this State over sixteen years of age, with the exception of the Volunteers, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

On Wednesday, John M. Worth, Esq., of Asheboro', was elected Salt commissioner; receiving on the 2d ballot 53 votes to 36 for Phil. B. Hawkins of Franklin and 2 for B. L. Perry of Carteret.

Mr. McNeill, of Cumberland, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Coal fields to inquire as to the propriety of modifying the charter of the Western Railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Manning, the ordinance to construct a Railroad from the Coalfields to connect with the N. C. Road, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

A communication was received from C. H. Brogden, Esq., State Comptroller, asking that additional clerical force be allowed in his department. The Comptroller's communication was an interesting one. It stated that the business of his office had been steadily increasing for years past with no corresponding increase of pay. The onerous burthens imposed upon his department by the Legislature and the Convention (consequent upon the adoption of the *ad valorem* system of taxation, and the heavy issue of the Treasury notes) had rendered additional clerical force in his office an absolute necessity.

Messrs. Ruffin and Badger thought the communication an important one, and that the clerical force of both the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, was wholly inadequate to the burthen of business imposed upon them. The communication was referred.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday.

RUNNING THE THING INTO THE GROUND.—A boot and shoe dealer on Broadway, N. Y., named Myer, was arrested a few days ago by an order from Secretary Seward, and hurried off to Fort Lafayette. The N. Y. Express calls this running the thing into the ground. It submits to the summary arrest of such a man as Senator Gwin, but to descend to a mere shoe dealer, who was never in public life, is beneath the dignity of a government; "it takes away from the humble citizen, as well as from the distinguished, all right of liberty, of family,—all social rights,—in short *converts the government into an irresponsible despotism,* as bad as that in Rome, in Hungary, or in Turkey, or Egypt even. *No man is safe an hour under such an administration of government.* The spy, or informer, or private enemy, may go to Washington and whisper "treason" in Mr. Seward's ear—when Mr. Seward uses the telegraph, and Mr. Kennedy executes his order. Thus a man is on his way to Fort Lafayette only because he may have offended some neighbor in business, or some one who wishes to put him out of his way. That Mr. Seward commits constant errors is shown from his constant releases from prison. The *Lettre de Cachet* shuts a man up one day, and the letter of deliverance lets him out in a week."

We shall expect to hear soon of the incarceration of the Editors of the Express. And we shall feel no regret.

SPECULATION.—A letter from Long's Mills, Randolph county, of the 5th inst., says,—

"Speculation is going up here. Wheat $1 25 at the door, Corn $1, Pork 10 cents, Flour $6 50 to $7, at the mills, Whiskey $1 at the stills, but little brandy at $1 25 per gallon."

DIED,

At the private residence of Mr. Granger, in Morehead City, Nov. 22d, after an illness of three weeks, OLIVER NEWTON HADLEY, of Company E, 26th Regiment N. C. Vols. He was in the bloom of life, having just entered his 22d year; of kindly feelings and possessed many amiable qualities which endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends at home, and gave him universal favor in the army, with all who knew him. For more than two years he has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church at Pleasant Hill, Chatham county, (his native place) and during his last illness he repeatedly expressed his entire resignation and willingness to depart and be with Christ. He leaves numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Thank God, "we mourn not as those without hope." Though in delicate health, he went willingly to the tented field at his country's call, and tho' he fell not among the thunder of cannon, and the roaring musketry on the field of blood, yet in his death he adds another to the list of patriotic martyrs for the cause of liberty and independence. ALPHA.

Twenty-five Men Wanted

FOR a Company of FLYING ARTILLERY in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The term of service, during the war. The Company will go into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and into actual service late in the Spring.

Any one desirous of entering the service can find me at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., will act for me.

GEO. B. BAKER.
Dec. 9, 1861. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will hire out for 12 months, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court house in Lumberton, 10 able-bodied men, among them are two good Black-Smiths, known as WASHINGTON and FLETCHER. The hirer must give note with good security. REUBEN KING.
Dec. 6, 1861. 81-th

THE MESSAGE OF LINCOLN.

The Baltimore Sun, of the 4th, contains the following summary of Lincoln's message sent in to both Houses of the Yankee Congress on Tuesday last:

The annual message of the President was delivered to both Houses of Congress yesterday, and it will be found at length in the Sun this morning. We have read it with the attention which so important a document is calculated to inspire, and especially at a crisis of our history so momentous as the present, and take for granted that most of our citizens will do the same. But for the convenience of those who may not have the time or inclination to do so, we present a brief summary of its contents.

The message opens with a recognition of existing "political troubles," but expresses gratitude to God for the prosperous harvests and general health.

In reference to the action of the seceded States, the President anticipates the possibility of an appeal for foreign aid, or of foreign interposition; and though admitting the noninterference of European powers hitherto, it is deemed expedient to suggest the arming and fortifying of the Northern ports and the lake coasts to be prepared for any contingency in the future.

Suggestion is also made for co-operation with Kentucky and certain districts of Tennessee and North Carolina against the seceded States, and the building of a railroad in aid of the purpose.

Indemnity is recommended in the case of the British ship Perthshire, for illegal detention under the blockade.

The recognition of Hayti and Liberia is approved.

The revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, was $86,835,978, and the expenditures for the same period $84,578,834, which with previous balance in treasury, left a balance of two and a quarter millions. The revenue for the first quarter since, ending September 30th, is $102,532,509, and the expenses $98,239,733. For the estimate for the three quarters ensuing, and for 1863, Congress is referred to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is alleged as a gratifying fact that these expenses are not beyond the resources of a loyal people. It is also added that the number of troops offered for the war is beyond the requirement of Congress.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy for certain improvements in that arm of the service are urged upon congressional attention.

Vacancies existing on the bench of the Supreme Court are referred to, and delay in appointments ascribed to an unwillingness to do injustice to the South; at the same time the President regards the North as having a superior claim. Certain modifications in the system of the Supreme Court are recommended.

The revision or codification of the acts of Congress is advised.

A plan for the temporary operation of courts in the territory reoccupied by the authorities of the United States, in the seceded States, is recommended, especially for the summary restitution in the case of repudiated debts. Authority to make final judgment in the Court of Claims is presented to the consideration of Congress.

The restoration of the old Virginia boundaries of the District of Columbia is recommended.

The organization of an agricultural and statistical bureau is deemed advisable.

The attention of Congress is particularly directed to such legislation as will authorize the freedom of slaves coming within the scope of military action on the part of the United States, and the acquisition of territory for their colonization.

The President states that he has preserved the blockade of the Southern ports to the closing of the same, as authorized by the act of the last Congress.

Reference is made to the belief on the part of the South that they would have the sympathy of a large portion of the people north of Mason and Dixon's line. The error is said to have exploded, while Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky are claimed to have vindicated their loyalty to the Federal Government.

The retirement of Lieut. Gen. Scott is alluded to, and the appointment of Maj. Gen. McClellan as commander-in-chief of the army, is spoken of as a popular as well as executive selection.

The message closes with a sort of controversial disquisition of certain principles enunciated by a late committee of the Virginia Legislature, on suffrage and modification of popular government, and some remarks upon the relative importance of capital and labor; and commends the national cause to a firm and earnest reliance upon Providence for success.

The Northern Army.—Secretary Cameron's report gives these figures:

	Volunteers.	Regulars.
Infantry,	557,208	11,175
Cavalry,	54,654	4,744
Artillery,	20,380	4,308
Rifles and sharp shooters,	8,395	
Engineers,		107
	640,637	20,334

Total 660,971. The cavalry force is thought too large and will be reduced.

The Fight at Pensacola.—A letter from the Yankee fleet to a New York paper says that Bragg's batteries "completely riddled with balls" the monster steam frigate Niagara, and "thoroughly disabled" the Colorado, another first class frigate.

Gen. Bragg has issued a General Order of congratulation at having crippled and driven off their ships, and forced Fort Pickens to stake its revenge by firing at our hospital and the dwellings of innocent women and children, without giving previous notice. He thanks the troops for their coolness, devotion and conspicuous gallantry, and for the precision of their firing, in this their first practice, which would have done credit to veterans.

An Important Capture.—The Memphis Appeal has information of the capture, on the Upper Missouri, by a portion of the Missouri State Guard, under Col. Kelly, of the Federal steamer Sunshine. Her freight consisted of the entire camp equipment destined for two Kansas regiments, together with a considerable amount of other military stores.

The Tories in East Tennessee.—The Confederate Government has decided to offer an amnesty to the traitors of East Tennessee who may give up their arms promptly and take the oath of allegiance, except the bridge burners. These are to be tried by drum head court martial and hung on the spot. Persons taken in arms will be imprisoned during the war.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 6.—W. G. Brownlow, of Brownlow's Whig, was arrested here to-day for treason, and lodged in jail.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—To-day Thos. A. Harriss, from Missouri, appeared and took his seat.

The President returned, with his approval, the resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. Polk, Brig. Generals Pillow and Cheatham, and the troops under their command, for the victory at the battle of Belmont.

Messrs. Clarke and Peyton, elected Senators by the Missouri Legislature, were admitted to seats on the floor of Congress, as delegates at large from that State.

The Confederate Senate.—On the 15th ult. the Legislature of Texas elected Messrs. Wigfall and Oldham, Confederate States Senators.

Mayor's Election in New York.—NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Mr Opdyke has beaten Wood. Poll: Opdyke 25,259; Gunther 24,588; Wood 24,185.

Lord Lyons and the C. S. Commissioners.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Lord Lyons was indiscreet enough to say in general conversation, soon after the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, that of course they would be returned;—understanding the effect his words have had upon the country, has since preserved silence, saying he has nothing to say until he receives instructions.

Another Stone Fleet.—The N. Y. Herald of the 4th inst. says that another *Stone* fleet of old whalers will soon leave—to be sunk in the channel between Morris and Sullivan's Islands and in the beach and stone inlets.

Alabama Pikes.—The Legislature of Alabama, on the 27th, appropriated $6,000 for the purpose of arming the 48th regiment Alabama Militia, at Mobile, with pikes and bowie knives. The pattern is said to be formidable and destructive.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ARMY.—Nearly a half million dollars worth of voluntary contributions are detained from the Confederate troops by the vandalism of the bridge burners of Tennessee. The following amounts embrace contributions from North Carolina listed at the Passport office for the week ending Sunday night:

V. C. Barringer, $1,100 to First N. C. Cavalry.
R. W Best, $300 to Third North Carolina State troops.
E. Conner, $600 to Fifth Regiment.
Miss Conder J. Helm, $500 to same.
T. J. Fowler, $500 to Sixth Regiment.
R. O. Gregory, $1,250 to Thirteenth Regiment.
W. H. Howell, $100 for Sixth Regiment.
Lieutenant S. P. Hill, $3,000 to Sixth Regiment.
J. A. Johnson and W. S. Stuart, $600 to Fifth Reg't.
Messrs. McGregor, Mallory and McNeill, $1,600 to Fourteenth Regiment.
Messrs. Moore, Marsh, McNealy & Bais, $11,000 to Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments.
W. D. McMillan, $500 to Fourth Regiment.
W. B. Stripling, $300 to Nineteenth Regiment.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Stafford county, Va., on the 18th ult., Martin C. Shaw, a native of Randolph county, aged about 24, of Co. L, 22d (formerly 12th) N. C. Volunteers.

At Middleton, Hyde county, on the 9th ult., Robt. L. Bynum, of Co. D, 7th Reg't State Troops.

At Manassas, Va., on the 29th of August, of Measles, Wm. Peel, a private in Capt. Waugh's Company from Surry Co.

☞ "Airiechauska" in our next. We appreciate her compliment—and would have been more considerate if we had supposed she was our townswoman.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Manassas.—MANASSAS, Dec. 6.—No movement of importance so far as a battle is concerned. The weather fine, and roads rapidly improving. The new hospital buildings completed and every thing ready for care of sick and wounded.

[The Examiner of the 7th in which this appears also mentions the departure of Col. Kemper, Speaker of the Va. House of Delegates, to join his battery, having learned that a fight was expected in the direction of Manassas.]

The War in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 5.—Judge Moore, of Mount Sterling, Ky., a member of the Legislative Council, arrived here yesterday direct from the headquarters of Gen. Humphrey Marshall. Volunteers were flocking to Marshall in large numbers. Marshall commenced a movement towards Lexington with a force amply sufficient. Judge Moore reports that Col. John S. Williams, a few days since, went with 300 of his command, on an expedition into Letcher county, where a Lincolnite named Vermillion was putting up provisions for the Lincoln army. Williams captured Vermillion and secured the product of 500 hogs.

Judge Moore also confirms the severe loss sustained by Gen. Nelson at the battle of Piketon. Nelson hearing that Marshall was marching on him, retreated from Piketon in "Bull Run" style. So precipitate was his retreat that he lost two pieces of cannon and sixty horses, crossing the river at Piketon.

Yankee marauders from Paducah and Smithland came up the Cumberland river a few days since, and stole 400 hogs and 80 beeves belonging to the Southern Rights men in Caldwell county, Ky.

Bridge Burning in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Russelville, Ky., states that the Railroad bridge near that place was burned last night by the Lincolnites. The bridge was guarded by eighteen men. One of the guard escaped. About sixty feet of the bridge was burned, but it will soon be repaired.

From Missouri.—ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 26.—The reconnoitering party which left here yesterday morning proceeded five miles west of the Gasconade river, and returned here last night, and report a troop of eighty Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally.

McCulloch and his army were expected at Lebanon on Sunday, prepared to give the Federals battle.

A fight took place at Salem on the night of the second. The Confederate loss was ten killed and thirty wounded, and many prisoners. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was fifteen.

The above is a Federal report. There are about three thousand Confederates about Salem.

From Bowling Green, Ky.—The Federals are still North of Green river and reported to be going into winter quarters. Green river is too much swollen by late rains to permit their passage.

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD NEGRO GIRL, 15 or 16 years of age, accustomed to house work and the care of children.
EDWIN GLOVER.
Dec. 3, 1861. 80-3w

More Timber Wanted
AT THE
North Carolina Arsenal and Armory.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st day of January 1862, for the delivery of the following described Timber, at the Arsenal and Armory, at the times and on the conditions specified in the previous advertisement, of Nov. 29th 1861, (for which see another column of this paper.)

No. of pieces.	Rough dimensions of each piece. Long. inches.	Wide. inches.	Thick. inches.	Remarks.
72	130	11¼	11	Oak.
72	55	19½	5½	do
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	14	6½	6½	do
48	132	11½	8	do
48	60	20	5½	do
48	48	9½	8½	do
24	14	6½	6½	do
72	132	7½	8½	do
72	60	20½	6½	do
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	16	6½	6½	do
450	19	16	round.	do
7000	32	4½	2½	Oak split.
3500	28	8	4½	Oak fellies.
96	60	11	7½	do
192	50	6	3½	do
96	70	4	3½	do
100	142	6½	5½	do
100	70	4	3½	do
20	142	8	6½	do
10	28	7	3½	do
10	4	4	3½	do
10	4	6½	6	do
20	92	7½	5	do
10	42	4½	3	do
60	16	4½	3	do
20	14	4½	2½	do
20	78	8	2	do
20	48	9½	8½	do
10	36	6½	6½	do
10	12	6½	6½	do
600	32	4½	2½	Oak split.
60	20	3½	3½	Oak.
300	28	8	4½	Oak fellies.
20	56	4	4	Hickory.
48	52	17	5½	Oak.
48	88	12½	5½	do
24	28	12	9	do
24	28	9	8	do
24	28	13	10½	do
24	82	11	8	do
24	28	8	6	do
24	35	9	8½	do
500	22	4½	4½	Oak split.
48	148	12½	7½	Oak.
100	28	7	5½	do
24	48	9	9	do
24	48	9	7	do
24	42	9	8	do
24	192	10½	8½	do
24	36	8	4	do
100	52	17½	5½	do
100	83	13	5½	do
50	24	12	9	do
50	24	9	9	do
50	24	14	11	do
50	84	11	9	do
50	28	9	6	do
50	36	9	8½	do
1200	22	4½	4½	Oak, split.
100	148	13½	8½	Oak.
200	28	8	5½	do
50	51	9	9	do
50	51	9	8	do
50	42	9	8	do
50	192	11½	9½	do
50	36	9	4	do
100	54	18½	6½	do
100	84	14½	6½	do
50	27	12	9	do
50	27	11	9	do
50	27	14	12	do
50	84	11	10	do
50	28	10	8	do
50	42	9	8½	do
100	54	18½	6½	do
100	87	15	7½	do
50	28	13	9	do
50	28	11½	9	do
50	28	15	12	do
50	85	11	11	do
50	29	11	6	do
50	45	9	8 1-2	do
1200	22	4½	4½	Oak, split.
100	148	15½	10 1-2	Oak.
200	28	10	5½	do
50	60	11	9	do
50	60	11	11	do
50	48	9	9	do
50	192	13½	11 1-2	do
50	36	11	4	do
40	132	15½	5½	do
20	24	16½	6	do
20	28	18½	6 1-2	do
20	28	18½	8 1-2	do
20	58	9	7	do
40	40	7	6	do
40	162	12½	11 1-2	do
40	17	6	5½	do
20	50	16½	14 1-2	do
20	68	16½	14 1-2	do
20	200	12½	11 1-2	do
20	27	12	12	do
80	132	16	6 1-2	do
40	26	16½	6 1-2	do
40	30	18½	6 1-2	do
40	30	18½	8 1-2	do
40	58	9	7	do
80	40	7	6	do
80	162	14	12	do
80	17	6	5½	do
40	54	16½	14 1-2	do
40	72	16½	14 1-2	do
400	200	14	12 1-2	do
40	27	12	12	do
80

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

A VISIT TO THE COALFIELDS.

MR. HEARTT:—I have just returned from a visit to the coalfields in Chatham county, and I send you a piece of coal, and black band iron ore, that I took out of the mine with my own hands 455 feet from the surface of the earth. I have been asked, since I returned, if there was much coal at the coalfields. I say, if the Confederate States would use all the iron they want for a thousand years, I might perhaps then, if about the mine, tell them how much longer it would last. There is coal and iron ore, and that of the best quality, a plenty and to spare. I used to think when Hugh Waddell, Esq., told me such long and big tales about the iron ore and coal, and that I ought to go there and go to work, that he was just joking, or telling a big tale because he had an interest there. But, my dear sir, he did not begin to tell the truth; he greatly underrated it. They are now taking out coal in abundance, making iron in a small way, and also making oil. I have no doubt but the coalfields of Chatham will soon be the great Lowell of the Confederate States. I think the Convention ought to take steps to have the place fully developed, by sending suitable men to the next Confederate Congress, requesting the appointment of a joint committee of intelligent men to visit the mines and make a thorough examination, and see for themselves, and I have no doubt that in less than three months from the time they make the visit, there will be a great national foundry and other works commenced there; for there is the iron ore to make all the cannon and every thing else they need, and coal enough for all their wants and to spare, and plenty of water power on the river to carry any amount of machinery, and in the midst of a country abounding with health and abundance of corn and pork; and then perhaps the State will take the matter in hand, and make some way to get there and take the coal and iron away. The river navigation has been badly butchered up; if it had been a beef steer and butchered as bad as the navigation has been, I am sure the beef would have never sold for its value. What man, or company of men, is to blame for this I cannot say; but that the blame is to fall on somebody is just as certain as there is coal at the Egypt mine. Before I close I will just say for Mr. McClane, that North Carolina ought to be proud of such a man, for he certainly knows his business. I would also remark, that the Fayetteville Railroad is running now within three miles of the pit, and will not be completed till May or June next. They are now carting over this three miles of road to the Fayetteville Railroad some fifty or sixty tons of coal per day.

I will stop these remarks for the present, and if you think these few lines worthy their room in your time honored sheet you may give them a place, and in my next I will give you a short sketch of the coal regions and of the works and the manner of raising the coal with much ease four hundred and fifty or sixty feet. I tell you they can raise four or five tons of coal, and put it on top of the ground as soon as our well-diggers can raise a bucket of dirt out of a well twenty or twenty-five feet deep.

I remain your humble servant,

A. C. MURDOCK.

An Important Measure.—Mr. Manning, of Chatham, has introduced into the Convention an ordinance to facilitate the construction of a Railroad from some point near this place, on the Central Railroad, to the coal-fields in Chatham. This ordinance repeals the 4th section of an act of the Legislature passed in February last, entitled an act incorporating the Chatham Railroad company, and provides that all solvent corporations which may subscribe to the stock of this company, shall be allowed to issue their bonds for the amount of their subscriptions, payable in six years and bearing six per cent. interest. These bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the State, who shall then issue Treasury notes of this State, payable in six years, and bearing six per cent. interest, to the corporations so subscribing and depositing their bonds as aforesaid; said issue of Treasury notes not to exceed $800,000. This is an important measure. We trust the Convention will not adjourn without taking the necessary steps to connect the coal-fields with the Railroads of the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Office of Lieutenant Governor.—Mr. Battle, of Wake, has introduced into the Convention an ordinance to establish the office of Lieutenant Governor. The ordinance provides that this officer shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor, and his qualification and manner of election shall be the same. He shall be President of the Senate, and shall receive a compensation equal to that allowed to the Speaker of the House of Commons. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the said office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. We take it for granted that the Constitution will be so amended as to establish this office. The people are entitled, upon the death of the Governor, to have an officer chosen by themselves to take his place.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Salt.—Soon after our last issue went to press we learned that the scheme of our worthy county man, Maj. Russ, to procure salt from the salt works in Virginia for our people had been defeated. The proprietors informed the Major that they could not fill his order, because of the demands of the Government and other previous engagements, which could not be supplied in the next two months. Mr. Wm. Cross of Gates county, besides thirty others, we observe, met with a similar disappointment. The reliance of the people must therefore rest upon some provision to be made by the State Convention to get a supply. The Convention, it will be seen, is directing its earnest attention to the matter.—*Ib.*

Make your own Bacon.—A sack of salt will, at the lowest calculation, be enough to save two thousand pounds of meat. Very few use so much as this. Now suppose you have to pay the enormous price of twenty dollars a sack, how much would your bacon cost you? If three pounds of pork make two pounds of bacon, and pork is worth ten cents, you see your bacon will cost you 16⅔ cents, allowing a cent's worth of salt to a pound of pork. No one can tell what the price of bacon will be next summer, but not *much* could be lost at making it at this price, and the general impression is, that it will sell for nearer twice the amount. Don't be alarmed about salt. They are making in the neighborhood of four thousand bushels a day at the salt works, so if salt cannot be had at one place, perhaps it can at another. The price of salt at these works is 75 cents a bushel.—*Concord Flag.*

Bacon, Ashes and Salt.—A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says:

During the revolution a tory of Albemarle was refused salt to cure his bacon; and his wife made as good bacon that year with one peck of salt and an abundance of hickory ashes to six hundred pounds as the family ever had.

In applying the ashes it is well to have a bucket of molasses, and apply a portion with a white-washing brush to each joint. When well smeared, rub on the ashes, which will thus adhere firmly and make an impenetrable cement.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

18TH REGIMENT N. C. V.,
CAMP STEPHENS, November 28, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—The 18th (formerly the 8th) Regiment N. C. Volunteers, were stationed until a few weeks ago, on the N. C. Coast, at and near Confederate Point. On the night of the 5th inst. we received orders to start for Wilmington early on the following day. Accordingly we struck our tents and had our knapsacks packed by 10 o'clock Wednesday, and waited impatiently until Thursday morning for boats to convey us to Wilmington.

Arriving in town on the afternoon of the same day, we remained until Saturday, when, after orders were issued and countermanded a time or two, we left for Charleston, which place we reached Sunday morning. The regiment remained in Charleston parading in the streets, and marching to and from meals, until Monday afternoon, then marched three or four miles out of the city, and encamped until Tuesday night about ten o'clock, then took the train for Coosawhatchie, a small village on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, about 60 miles from the former, and 40 from the latter place. We arrived at Coosawhatchie about daylight on Wednesday morning, cold enough, having ridden all night in open cars. At this place we remained until Friday, when we again took up the line of march and came to this place. Our camp is in the woods, near the plantation of a wealthy farmer, who seems very little disposed to favor the soldiers. I am happy to say that he is not at all a fair representative of the people of the State. We are about 6 miles south of Coosawhatchie, and, as near as I can learn, some 12 or 15 from Beaufort. Some of our scouts have been down to Beaufort and report the Island and town as entirely deserted except by negroes.

The yankees come on shore during the day; but go on board their vessels at night. The Federals have not yet come on the mainland, nor do I think they have any idea of doing so, at least for the present. What they may do when reinforcements arrive, we cannot tell. Gen Lee is in command here and will doubtless give the Federal troops a warm reception should they attempt to invade the State.

There are said to be 12,000 troops between Charleston and Savannah, (I do not think there are so many) 10,000 in Savannah, and 8000 in Charleston, so that on very short notice we could muster a very respectable army to meet an invading foe. A battery is in process of construction near our camp, for the purpose of preventing boats from passing up the Coosawhatchie river to the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and destroying the bridges, &c. A report has just come to camp, that the yankees are in the river 6 miles below here with three steamers, sounding and making explorations generally.

Since leaving N. C. we have not fared so well as we did in the good Old State. There we got plenty good N. C. bacon, here we see but little of the article, and that little coarse western sides. They furnish us principally with beef, which is very nice, but not always as plentiful as we would wish, and instead of corn meal they give us what they call grist, which is neither meal nor homony, but a something between the two. Where the fault is, I do not pretend to say; but if there are no mills in S. C. that will make meal they had better send to N. C. for their supplies of that article. There have been a few frosts here, but it is not near as cold as it was on the N. C. Coast, where the wind was continually blowing. The beautiful Magnolia grows spontaneously around here, and, taken all together, it would be a very pleasant place were it not so much secluded. Our friends at home seem to have forgotten us entirely: at any rate we never receive any letters from them. For their information, I would state that there is a P. O. at Coosawhatchie, and any letters directed to us at that place will reach us, as there is daily communication between that place and this. Our Colonel is a graduate of the citadel at Charleston, and is eminently qualified to command a regiment or brigade. The health of the regiment is considerably improved, and I hope will continue to improve as the cold weather has now set in.

B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS, 18TH N. C. Vols., Camp Lee, S. C.

We of the Robeson Rifle Guards take this opportunity to return our heart-felt thanks to the kind ladies for the beautiful silk banner they presented to us. We pledge ourselves that never a blush shall tinge their cheeks for having intrusted it to our keeping: it shall never see dishonor, for if danger should beset it, we will form a phalanx around it as firm as adamant and as strong as steel, and if amidst the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the clash of steel, our hearts should for one moment falter, one glance at that beautiful flag, and its appropriate motto: Decrevimus aut vincere aut mori, will bring vividly to our minds those fair donors, reminding us that it is to protect their liberties, their homes, and their sacred honor that we are fighting; then no heart will falter and every arm will be nerved with redoubled vigor, and then onward! onward! will be the cry: yet though destruction sweep these lovely plains, rise fellow-men, those loved ones yet remain; by their dear names we wave our swords on high and for them we live, and for them we will *die*.

WE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Moore County Independents, Company H, 26th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, held at camp near Carolina City, on the 29th Nov., for the purpose of expressing their feelings with regard to the death of Dr. D. W. Shaw, who died the 28th Nov., 1861: on motion, Capt. W. P. Martin was called to the Chair, and Lieut. C. Dowd, R. Street and Duncan Kelly, appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported as follows:

When the aged pilgrim, weary of life, yearns for rest and dies, we feel that it is but a momentary affliction which in the ordinary course of nature must needs be expected. But when the young man, just ripening for usefulness and honor, with bright hopes and prospects before him, is cut down as by a mighty blow, then is our reasoning baffled and our philosophy put to the blush, and we can but exclaim: "Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out."

Whereas, death has again invaded our ranks, and stricken down by the hand of disease our much esteemed fellow soldier, Dr. D. W. Shaw,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Shaw our company has lost one of its most worthy and patriotic members, and the regiment a kind, attentive and skillful physician and surgeon.

Resolved, That the deceased, by his faithful performance of duty, his polite and affable manners, his upright and manly deportment, his noble and generous heart, his extraordinary kindness and attention to the sick, has engraven his memory deep in our hearts, and whilst we sorrow that he is dead, it affords us no little solace to remember that he sacrificed his life, which was full of promise for the future, in the cause of his country, ministering to the sick and afflicted of the regiment.

Resolved, That we offer our sympathy to the aged mother, and to the brothers and sisters of the deceased, assuring them that whilst the one has lost a dear son, and the others an affectionate and worthy brother, we too, by the same sad dispensation, have lost a friend, a brother, a noble comrade in arms, whose death has thrown a heavy pall of gloom over our entire camp, and filled every heart with the most unfeigned sadness and sorrow.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Standard and Observer and Presbyterian, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

C. DOWD,
RICHARD STREET,
DUNCAN KELLY, } Com.

W. P. MARTIN, Ch'n.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO CURE SPAVIN.

Iodine Ointment	1	ounce.
Mercurial	2	"
Gum Camphor	2	"
Oil Origanum	6	"

Make an ointment. Keep the horse dry. It will cure in five days. I have tried this with marked success.

Retaliation.—We understand that when Major Vogdes was informed of the order of the War Department, to confine him to a cell as a hostage for some of our unfortunate privateersmen threatened with death at the hands of the Yankees, he was quite overcome with the announcement, and freely said he never would serve under a Government again that would not treat prisoners as prisoners of war, and that if it were in his power he would advise every friend he had in the Lincoln army to resign rather than submit to such degrading conditions. The Major, however, conceded the necessity and propriety of retaliation on our part in such cases.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Lieut. Col. Bowman, another of the northern prisoners, who is confined at Raleigh, is one of those who are to suffer the same treatment meted out to the southern privateersmen. We learn that when Col. Bowman was informed of his situation, and conveyed to Wake county Jail, he wept like a child. He is said to be a very gentlemanly man.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term, 1861. Alexander Biles, Adm'r of Philip Gatewood, dec'd., vs. John Gatewood, William Gatewood, George Gatewood, Alexander H. Ross and wife Sarah, James T. Woolen, Ann Eliza Woolen.

Petition to make real estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Gatewood and William Gatewood, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

77&8t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861. Homer LeGrand, Ex'r of Wade LeGrand, *vs.* Hampton LeGrand and others.

Petition for Settlement

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861. Elizabeth McKay et al., *vs.* James S. Carver and wife.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861. Peter Hamer, Adm'r of Eli Meekins, dec'd, *vs.* Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, the heirs at law of Eli Meekins, and also their guardian Joseph Medlin, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, notifying the said Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, by their guardian or otherwise, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 1-*

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 84 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
For Cash.

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Oct. 2, 1861.

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 18tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 8d, 1861. 45-tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

For Sale,

A FEW CONFEDERATE 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, N C., Nov'r 16, 1861. 75-8tpd

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to conviot any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov. 15.

LOST.

LOST or mislaid, a NOTE made by me and endorsed by Alex. Murchison and Hector McNeill for $200, made payable at either of the Banks in this place. The finder will please leave it at the store of Pemberton & Sloan. WM. SHAW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14. 74-tf

TO TRAVELLERS.

CONNECTION BETWEEN

Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.

THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches, with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS, on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers, *and light packages*, between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:

Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.

☞ No night travel either way.

D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.

November 7, 1861. 78-3mpd

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861. Elizabeth McKay *vs.* John A. McKay et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

BOOK-BINDING

In its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. P. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON.

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.

October 23, 1861. 68tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

Wanted to Purchase,

A FIRST rate COW with a young Calf.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Nov. 19. 76-3w

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

WANTED
FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,
Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month, (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, C. S. A.
Comd'g A. & Armory.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

The Eclectic Magazine for May.

May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

TIMBER WANTED
AT THE
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 20th December for the delivery of OAK, WALNUT, HICKORY, and POPLAR, sawed in the dimensions set forth in the annexed tables—only to be split where so mentioned.

The OAK must be of the best quality of White Oak—tough, straight grained, sound, and free from centre heart, sap, splits, warps, or other defects. The Axle-bodies are got from quartered sticks, free from centre heart.

The WALNUT, of the best quality of Black Walnut.

The POPLAR, of the best Yellow Poplar.

The Walnut and Poplar must be clear stuff, free from sap and centre heart.

The Hickory must be tough, young, and straight-grained and free from heart.

Bids will be received for the entire bill of Poplar, Walnut and Hickory. Where White Pine occurs in the table, Poplar may be inserted.

For the Oak, bids will be made for the entire bill, or fractional parts in tenths. But where fractional parts are bid for (as a tenth), it must be for a tenth of each of the dimensions in the table.

If the pieces which are directed to be got out more than one in length (in the "Remarks") should be got out in single pieces, the length of the piece should be increased at the rate of an inch to the foot. But no additional measurement is to be allowed for the inch so added.

Bids for Seasoned Timber will be made out separately. Each bidder will state the amount per thousand he will deliver the timber at the Arsenal and Armory. He will be required to deliver one-fifth of the bill, one month after the acceptance of the bid, and one fifth each month thereafter, until the entire bill is delivered.

The Timber must have been fallen between the 1st Nov. and 20th Feb'y.

OAK.

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

Number Requir'd	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
1400	100	9½	4½	
1400	40	13½	2½	2 or 3 in one length.
700	50	7	6	Axle-body, 2 in one length.
460	108	11	5½	2 in one.
460	50	16	4	Axle-body, 2 in one.
230	50	7	7	
12000	16	14	round.	Nave—butt cuts bored with 1½ inch auger.
168000	32	3½	2	Spokes, split from butt of tough strait grained wood, may be in planks of 5 or 6 fellies in length, 7 or 11 in width.
84000	27	7	3½	Fellies.
2610	50	9	6	Axle-body, 2 in one.
5220	56	4½	3½	do.
2610	40	9½	4	do.
2610	72	4½	3½	do.
2610	46	8½	1½	2 in one.
2610	46	5	1½	
2610	132	4½ / 3½	4½ / 3½	Large end } Pole—Taken Small end } from butt of rough straight wood.
4890	44	20	1½	Bottom: 2 in one length or in 2 pieces each.
1140	76	5½	4½	
2280	78	5	3½	
1140	84	6	4½	
1140	50	6	6	Axle-body, 2 in one length.
1140	40	4	3	In plank, 2 in one length, and 2 or 3 in width.
1140	14	4	1½	In plank 10 in one piece.
1140	42	7½	2½	2 in one length.
1140	42	5	1½	do.
540	96	4½	3½	
270	50	4½	3½	2 in one length.
270	90	6	4½	
270	50	7½	6	Axle-body 2 in one.
270	40	8½	8½	Plank 2 in length and 2 in width.
270	4	3½	3½	do do do
270	40	10	5½	do 2 in one piece.
270	40	3	3	do 6 in one piece.
1080	48	8	1½	do 2 in one.
540	42	9	1½	do do.
1080	36	3½	2½	do 4 in one.
540	36	3	2½	do 6 in one.
540	46	3	2½	do 6 in one.
270	22	6	1½	do 8 in one.
270	40	9½	1½	do 2 in one.
270	36	3	1½	do 8 in one.
540	44	8½	1	do 2 in one.
540	44	2	1	do 6 in one.
540	48	4	2	do 4 in one.
270	36	15	1½	2 or 3 in one piece.
540	116	6½	4	
540	108	3	3	
270	108	6	6	Stock.
270	50	6½	6½	Axle-body, 2 in one length.
270	40	5½	5	2 or 3 in 1 do.
540	40	4½	4	do.
270	38	4	2½	do.
270	40	4	3½	do.
540	36	5½	2	4 in one plank.
810	46	3½	1	6 in one board.
540	108	3	3	
270	108	3	3	Bridge pole.
540	42	3	3	2 in one piece.
540	18	2½	1½	12 in one piece.
30	132	11½	8	
30	60	20	5½	
15	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
15	14	6½	6½	7 in one.
180	132	11½	8½	Stock.
180	60	20½	6½	
90	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
90	16	6½	6½	7 in one.
600	19	16	round.	Nave.
8400	32	4½	2½	Spokes.
4200	28	8	4½	Fellies—Plank 8 or 12 in wide.
130	60	11	7½	
260	50	5	8½	
130	70	4	3½	
130	142	5½ / 4	5½	Large end } Pole Small end }
130	70	4	3½	
50	142	8	5½	
25	28	7	3½	4 in one piece.
50	92	7½	5	
25	42	4½	3	3 in 1 plank 9 in. wide.
150	16	4½	3	12 in 1 plank, 9 in. wide.
50	14	4½	2½	do do
50	78	8	2	
25	48	9½